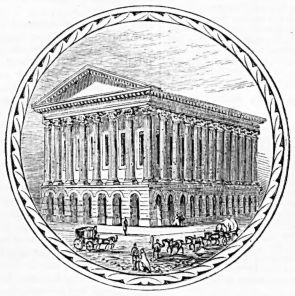
Illustrated Midland News.

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NOTICE TO THE BINDER.—This outer sheet should be bound, according to date, at the end of each Volume, forming weekly Supplemental pages.

No. 37.—VOL. II. SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1870. THREEPENCE, BY POST FOURPENCE.

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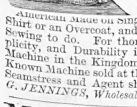
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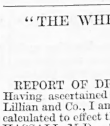


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THE GREEK MASSACRES.

Some further despatches connected with the deplorable murder in Greece have been published.

Writing from Athens on April 28, Mr. Erskine informs Lord Clarendon that no satisfactory evidence had up to that time been produced as to the immediate cause of the collision with the troops. The only living witnesses, says Mr. Erskine, of what occurred at Sykamenon on the afternoon of the 21st are now under examination. Mr. Herbert and Mr. Lloyd were found lying dead about twenty yards apart. Both gentlemen had been stabbed repeatedly in the back, and Mr. Herbert had received cuts from a sabre or yataghan about the head and arms, besides three gun-shot wounds through the body. Mr. Lloyd, in addition to three wounds in the back, was shot behind the neck, and must have died instantaneously. Little or nothing is yet known as to the last moments of Mr. Vyner and Count de Boyl, beyond the fact that their bodies were discovered some way beyond Dilisi, on the way to Schimitari. Mr. Vyner was shot through the heart, and must have died instantly. It is inferred that he was killed by the brigands, as a pistol ball, which caused his death, dropped from his clothes. It is hardly conceivable that the troops were sufficiently close to use their pistols.

On the 21st, the day of the massacre, Mr. Erskine wrote to Mr. Herbert, authorising him to propose to the brigands to embark immediately on board the Cockatrice. The ransom, he said, would be on board, and would be given at once into their custody. He added that he would give them a paper, in the most authentic form, pledging the honour of the British Government to their being conveyed safely to Malta.

Amongst some memoranda found in Mr. Lloyd's note-book were the following:—

Monday, April 11, 1870, 4.30 p.m.; cold, mist, rain, 6 p.m. to 5.30 a.m.—Wood of Raphini, captured by band of Arvanitakis. Night on Penelicus. Language-lesson to brigands. Supper on mountain, 2 a.m. Reached first Shemena in Stamata; little copse on hill-side; discussion of terms with brigands. Spend the day. Sixteen soldiers passed along road below in the afternoon. Alarm of all parties.

Tuesday, 8 p.m. to 6 a.m.—Left after dark along high road towards Cephissia. Halt in plain. Alarm of parties near. Brigands surround us, ready to shoot. Sleep on thorn bush. Resting-place in pine-wood. Very wet and cold. Brigand warms Dormouse (Mr. Vyner), by lying down close to him. Roused at dawn, and go to other pine-wood, a short way off, for the day.

Wednesday.—Day in pine-wood. Caught 2 peasants, and borrowed their capotes for us. Lighted fire for toast, and broiled lamb. Sent off peasant with Muncaster at 9 a.m. After dark moved off to hut of peasants for night. De Boyl's servant came with grub.

Thursday.—Brigand reads two hours history—Kermide St. John. Rainy and cold. Hut 60 by 20, our end badly closed by pine branches. Fires, but hard to keep warm. Roast lamb again, and more presents of liver. Evening came Dionys and agents from Athens. Scene by night—negotiating at one end, feasting at ours. Warmer at night, with my oilcloth from Poly.

Friday.—8 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. Day very fine, and view of Mount Delphi in Eubœa covered with snow. Left at 8 a.m. Seven brigands, self on mule, Herbert and De Boyl on white horses, Dormouse on brown without saddle. Baggage horse. Other brigands to follow. Pass wood of Tatoi and Decelia. Magnificent view over Athens, W.; Eubœa, E. Halt almost in sight of guard-house to breakfast. By Pass of Decelèia, 3,000 feet above sea. Guard-house. Fraternise with four soldiers. Alarm on descending to plain. Alexander sent on with Erskine's toe (?) to troops seen below. Peace. Officer lunches with us and brigands. Across plain and through fine wooded country, Marcopoulos. Received by Demarch, and general fraternisation with Albanian inhabitants. Fresh eggs. Reached village of Wallach Shepherds.

Saturday.—Coraki—village twenty-five huts; shared one with chief and five brigands, circular, 30 by 20 diameter. Five in middle; people making everything for selves; spining and weaving. Hut pretty warm. Walked up to Acropolis; cloudy. View over Plain of Oropos, village of La Scala, and house of Paparigopoulos. Two agents from Athens. Dance of brigands.

Sunday.—Down to church in morning. Blessings of palms; had one. Visit to Demarch and house of Pap; coffee and raki; friendly meeting. Demarch to go to Athens to negotiate.

Monday.—Jumping and throwing stones by brigands very good. Music at night, singing and fluting. Evening, came Dionys and Grisner, who slept.

Tuesday.—Servants left. Afternoon marched over to Oropos; good house, room with fire-place, and seven brigands. Fine day and pleasant half-hour's walk.

Wednesday.—Very rainy. Colonel Theagennis come to treat; also Noel, who stopped all night. Long discussion as to terms.

Thursday.—Messenger fr. Athens. Armistice partly withdrawn. Troops en cordon. We not to move. Chief says he will go to a place a quarter of an hour off on Oeyoupos. Know troops are in force; danger impending. Love to Lord Ernest in worst case. Noel left easily. Fine view of mountains in Eubœa. Covered with snow from Delphi to N.

On the 22nd Mr. Noel wrote to Mr. Erskine saying, the death of the captives was certain the moment the troops came into collision with the brigands. "Before leaving yesterday morning," he continued, "the two brigand chiefs promised me to accept the proposition of being conveyed away in an English man-of-war if their other propositions failed."

Mr. Edgar Dunmond, brother-in-law to Lord Muncaster, writes:—"As there appears to be an impression that lots were drawn to decide who should go to Athens to obtain the money necessary for the ransom of the captives on Mount Pentelicus, you will, perhaps, allow me to state that nothing of the kind occurred. The conversation of the captives on this subject related solely as to the means at the disposal of each for paying or raising so large a sum as £25,000. Lord Muncaster said he would guarantee half the entire sum, and Mr. Vyner said he would guarantee the remaining half, and that the details should be settled when all were at liberty. It thus resolved itself into a question between Lord Muncaster and Mr. Vyner, who should go into Athens, and Mr. Vyner at once requested Lord Muncaster to go. It may be remembered, also, that at that time there was little or no apprehension for their safety, it being considered as merely a money question. The chief anxiety was for Lady Muncaster and Mrs. Lloyd, who, at half-past six in the evening, had been mounted on two gendarmes' horses, and, with two gendarmes for protection, had left them on a wild mountain side, sixteen miles from Athens."

A telegram from Athens says that Mr. Erskine having written to Earl Clarendon, implying that M. Zaimis had expressed his belief that the members of the Parliamentary Opposition had encouraged the brigands, the Greek Minister has written a letter denying having made such a statement.

Lord and Lady Muncaster reached London from Athens on Saturday. They are staying with Mr. Horsman, M.P.

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

A LONG SENTENCE.

James Thomas Hardie, commission agent, of Leith, pleaded guilty, at the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, to forging and uttering on the Bank of Scotland bills of lading for £32,596. He was sentenced to twenty-five years' penal servitude.

THE BRIDGWATER ELECTION.

At Bow-street, on Saturday, William Hoal, manager of the brick-ground, Durston, Somersetshire, was committed for trial for perjury before the House of Commons Committee in April, 1868, in connection with the election proceedings at Bridgwater.

BAD FISH.

At the Birmingham Public Office, on Monday, before Messrs. H. Manton and G. Goodman, Frederick Lemmon, fishmonger, Summer-lane, was charged by Mr. Woolley (Sanitary Inspector) with having twenty-four mackerel unfit for food exposed for sale at his shop. Assistant-Inspector Brittain said he visited the defendant's shop that morning, and saw the fish marked 2d. each. They were very much decomposed. The defendant said he did not think the fish were so bad, or he would not have offered them for sale. He was fined 5s. and costs.

AN UNREASONABLE WIFE.

On Saturday night the wife of Mr. Fellows, coal dealer, North-street, Wolverhampton, quarrelled with her husband because he refused to give her something which he had in his possession. A few hours afterwards he heard a cry, and on going into the kitchen saw a little blood trickling from his wife's throat and a saw a little blood trickling from his wife's throat and a saw a little blood trickling from his wife's throat and a

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No. 37. Vol. II. SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1870. THREEPENCE.



WAITING TO PAY ARREARS. (See page 600.)

THE DERBY EXHIBITION.

ELSEWHERE we illustrate and chronicle the opening of the Midland Counties Exhibition of Art and Industry at Derby. His Grace the Duke of DEVONSHIRE spoke the inaugural address, and declared the Exhibition opened. There is no better mode of appealing to the higher tastes of the people than by collecting for general inspection the treasures of Art which are to be found in the galleries of wealthy *connoisseurs*. Works which would be otherwise never seen of the outside public are lent by their owners, who by this means do at least something to improve Taste, whilst the eye is gratified by a vista of canvases representing the labour and the fame of the greatest painters the world has ever known. The splendid works of the grand Old Masters, RUBENS, REMBRANDT, CORREGGIO, TENIERS, CUYP, CANALETTI, SALVATOR ROSA, WATTEAU, PAUL POTTER, JAN STEEN, VANDYCK; and the most famous productions of more modern days, the pictures of GAINSBOROUGH, WILSON, HERRING, NASMYTH, MORLAND, WARD, TURNER, LANDSEER, CRESWICK, ANSDELL, COOPER — all these are thrown open for public examination, and cannot be viewed without kindling in every breast a more fervent love for and admiration of Art than could be aroused by a perusal of the profoundest essays and treatises ever written. And the associations, the memories, such works as these awaken! As the glowing tints on the canvases gratify the vision, the mind is filled with thoughts of the master-hands that produced them — of the great PETER PAUL RUBENS in his luxurious studio which monarchs were proud to visit; of QUENTIN MATSYS trembling when, his splendid work being accidentally discovered, his master found that he had a great painter in his service; of the marvellous "interiors" that TENIERS painted; of the men and women whom WATTEAU loved to pourtray; of TURNER working away, alone, in his Chelsea studio, dying a rich man, and leaving his incomparable treasures to the nation;—these and other art-memories of the past crowd upon the imagination as we stand before the marvellous products of hands that never lost their cunning until "pale Death" knocked at the studio-door and summoned the painter to his last long rest.

Regarded from an Art point of view, then, it cannot be denied that Exhibitions such as that one which is now open at Derby are eminently useful in directing our thoughts to the bright examples of genius which the pictures represent, in elevating public taste, and in creating a love for the Beautiful. To gaze at a splendid work of art is both humanising and refining; its influence is all for good; and for this reason we could wish to see these Exhibitions spread more rapidly than they have hitherto. Until now, Leeds, Bolton, Southampton, Wolverhampton, and Manchester are almost the only towns of any importance where such art-collections have been gathered together. The Missionary Exhibition at Manchester a few months ago, and which remained open four months, was one of the greatest successes of the day; and we need not remind Midland readers of the amount of support bestowed upon the Wolverhampton Exhibition last autumn. There is this difference, however, between the two Midland Exhibitions—Wolverhampton was particularly rich in the Industrial departments, whereas Derby has little to boast of in that direction save its beautiful china and other kindred manufactures. To compensate for this drawback, as we consider it, though many may not share our opinion, the Derby Exhibition is well stored with antiquities, with abundant specimens of minerals, with many curiosities in the shape of implements made by the South Sea Islanders, with examples of Indian and Chinese handicrafts, and, above all, with its magnificent collection of Pictures.

From all of these exhibits useful lessons are to be learnt. The visitor can picture to himself the native of the distant South Seas making spears, arrows, paddles, canoes even, with only flint tools to assist him; the inhabitants of the Indies weaving at their looms the rich fabrics of which the Exhibition contains many specimens; we get an insight into Eastern trades and peculiarities of race and costume; whilst few of the beautiful and curious objects with which the Exhibition is replete will be more attractive to the spectator than the wondrous specimens of the fictile art that Derby is famous for producing.

What other Midland centres of industry, with one exception, have neglected up to the present time to do, Derby has achieved, though to some extent neighbouring towns share in the achievement; and we shall watch with interest the effect which the Derby Exhibition produces upon Sheffield, Nottingham, Leicester, Northampton, and the other seats of trade in the Midland Counties.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, papers relating to the claims of the Irish College at Paris were ordered to be produced. On Tuesday the Earl of Harrowby obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the sequestration for debt of benefices in England and Wales, and the Bill was read a first time.—The War Office Bill passed Committee.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Gladstone stated for the behoof of Mr. Bowring, that when the Ritual Commission made its report upon the Lectionary it became desirable that some time should be given to the public, and those who were interested in the Church, to consider it, because alterations of that kind, once made, ought not to be subject to early re-amendment. Besides, a pledge was given by the late Archbishop of Canterbury that an opportunity should be given the clergy in particular to consider the report, which was no more than reasonable. The result was that the report had been favourably received, and it was the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill sanctioning the recommendations of the commissioners.—Mr. Otway stated that the British Government would not intervene in the dispute between Cuba and Spain.—On going into Committee upon the Irish Land Bill, progress was resumed at Clause 6, which provides that where the tenant, not compensated under the three first clauses, on coming into his holding paid money or gave money's worth, with the express or implied consent of the landlord on account of his so coming into his holding, the court may award compensation in respect of such payment. To this clause Dr. Ball moved an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. C. Fortescue for Ministers, to the effect that it should apply to tenancies from year to year. The next question which raised discussion was the provision under the 8th clause, that ejectment for non-payment of rent shall not be deemed a disturbance, except on special grounds to be determined by the court. Dr. Ball moved to amend the clause by defining as a "special ground" the breach of any condition which the judge before whom the action is tried shall consider reasonable; but the amendment, as well as one moved by Mr. Cormack, was negatived, and the clause adopted. The tenth clause was amended at the instance of Mr. C. Fortescue, by lowering the minimum yearly value at which a tenant may contract himself out of the compensation clauses from £100 to £50. An amendment to the eleventh clause was agreed to on the motion of Colonel Barttelot, exempting town parks which are in the nature of accommodation lands from the compensation provisions of the Bill. The other amendments were then proceeded with, and ultimately progress was reported.—The Marquis of Hartington asked leave to bring in a bill for amending the law relating to procedure at Parliamentary elections, which he said at the outset was founded mainly on the report of the recent Committee. On one point, however, it was diametrically opposed to it—the abolition of nomination days. For the present public ceremony the Bill proposed a system of private nomination. The Returning Officer, on receiving the writ, is to fix two hours on a certain day, within which nominations of candidates are to be delivered in to him, signed by a proposer and seconder and eight other electors. This delivery must be made personally by the candidate, accompanied by his proposer and seconder. A nomination may be withdrawn at any time within two specified hours, and if no more candidates are nominated than there are seats vacant, the Returning Officer will at a specified time declare the election, and advertise it. Mentioning incidentally that candidates would still continue to be liable for the expenses of an election, the Marquis passed on to explain the proposed procedure in case it be necessary to take a poll. But, first, he dilated on the serious evils of the present system, and intimated that the Government had decided to recommend vote by ballot for the adoption of the House. The Returning Officer will provide a sufficient number of polling places, with a deputy of his own to preside at each. The polling papers will resemble a banker's check, both paper and counterfoil bearing the same number, but one on the face and the other on the back. The presiding officer, on delivering the paper to the voter, will enter his register number on the counterfoil, and the voter, after retiring to a private compartment to erase the names of the candidates for whom he does not vote, will return and in the presence of the Returning Officer deposit the paper in the box. At the close of the poll the presiding officer will open the ballot box, unfold the papers in the presence of the candidates' agents, seal them up, and send them to the returning officer. By him the votes will be counted, and the results declared and advertised. The counterfoils will be sent by the deputies direct from the polling stations to the Clerk of the Crown, and the voting papers, when they have been counted, will also be sent there by the Returning Officer. By this means, he contended, absolute secrecy will be ensured, while if a vote is questioned and shown to be bad before a Court of Justice, it can be easily identified by the register number on the counterfoil. The bill will also forbid the use of public-houses as committee-rooms, &c., and it will declare that every expenditure by a candidate, however innocent, if not returned in his accounts, shall be doomed to be corrupt. Finally, he stated that it would not deal with municipal elections, and after inviting suggestions for its improvement, he concluded by expressing a tolerably confident belief that the bill would go a long way to secure freedom, purity, and tranquillity of voting. Mr. Gladstone informed Mr. Hope that the Universities would be excepted from the bill, and pointed out to Mr. Fawcett that the time and business of the Session made it unwise to load the bill with a proposition about which there was much difference of opinion, and which last year was rejected by the House. Leave was then given to bring in the bill, and the second reading was fixed for the 30th of May. —Mr. Gilpin asked if the statement in the *Times* was correct, that a manufacturer at Manchester was unable to sleep in his own house from fear of the trades' unions, and whether he had been refused the protection of the police, except upon paying for it. Mr. Bruce was unable to say whether the report was accurate, but he was in communication with the magistrates and local authorities at Manchester. It appeared that two outrages were committed on the same night—one within the borough, in which a wood yard was fired; the other without the borough, when the gentleman's life was attempted. He presumed, therefore, that the application for protection would have been made to the county, and not to the borough police. He had consented, on the part of the Government, to add £50 to the reward offered for the discovery of the offenders, together with a free pardon except to those actually concerned in these outrages. In reply to the question, he had to say that it was the duty of the local authorities, where life and property were in danger, to afford every protection; and if there was a danger of a public disturbance to apply for the aid of the military. He had, however, received no complaint whatever of the conduct of the local authorities.—Mr. A. Herbert asked whether Her Majesty's Government would not obtain the postponement of the execution of Greek brigands until a satisfactory investigation had been held into the massacre of their captives. Mr. Otway said that instructions had been sent out to Mr. Erskine to obtain the most full and complete investigation into the whole facts and circumstances of the affair, and, if necessary, to obtain the best legal assistance from Constantinople or Corfu. Subsequently instructions had been sent by telegraph, anticipating in effect the words of the question.

THE CONVENTS.

On the motion of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Jessel, Mr. T. Chambers, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Howes, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Pemberton, the O'Connor Don, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Sherlock, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. Pease, Mr. G. Gregory, and Sir J. Ogilvy were appointed the Select Committee on Conventual and Monastic Institutions.—Mr. Eykyn moved that it be an instruction to the committee that, within the scope of their inquiries, they should include Anglican and all other so-called religious institutions in Great Britain of a conventual or monastic character. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Matthews moved, as further instructions, that the committee should not inquire into matters which would involve a criminal charge against any person or the forfeiture of any legal or equitable interest in property, and that they should inquire and report in the first instance on the state of the law respecting conventual and monastic institutions or societies in Great Britain before proceeding with the other subjects of inquiry referred to them. Mr. Newdegate opposed the motion on the ground that it would improperly limit and restrict the inquiry. Mr. Gladstone also objected to the motion, which he said could have no other effect than to check and retard the enquiry. The investigation would be amply guarded by the discretion of the committee and the privilege of witnesses in the case of improper questions being put. A short debate ensued, and the motion was withdrawn.

LIFE IN MANCHESTER.—Mr. Edward Johnson, the gentleman upon whose house, in the suburbs of Manchester, the recent outrage was committed, writes:—

"Truly life is becoming unbearable. My friends say I have no right to live in the country. This is a fearful state of things for a civilised country. If I go to bed it must be dog sleep, and always on the alert. My coachman has not dared to drive me home at night for the last nine months—in fact, he would have left my service sooner than have done it. My servants now wish to leave, as they dare not stop in the house, and friends dare not come to the house for fear of meeting with some disaster. Until the matter is settled by the authorities or myself, no one at present knows where I sleep."

A question at issue between Mr. Johnson and the authorities is as to whether that gentleman's house is to be protected from being blown up or not. The special protection necessary has been refused him, except on payment of 8d. an hour for each man told off to the duty. This Mr. Johnson refuses to pay, contending that, as a ratepayer, he has a right to the protection he requires without further payment.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

John Middly, *alias* Clark, has died at University College Hospital of an overdose of chloroform.

Professor Sir James Simpson died at Edinburgh on Friday from disease of the heart.

Bands of insurgents have appeared in the province of Cantanzaro, Southern Italy.

A marble statue of Mr. Gladstone was uncovered in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Saturday.

Mallow election, on Monday, resulted in the return of Mr. Waters, Q.C., (Liberal) by eight votes.

At Liverpool, on Sunday, a man named Chester, killed his wife because there was no beer for dinner!

It is stated that nearly 250 persons have been left homeless by the recent fire at Broadclist, Devon.

Tramways between Whitechapel Church and Bow Church were formally opened to the public on Monday. Cars for working men ran as early as 5.15 a.m.

On Saturday evening, the Duke of Argyll presided over the annual festival of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. The income last year amounted to £2,357. A subscription list, representing a sum of £1,583, was announced.

On Sunday morning at St. Petersburg Prince L. d'Arenburgs, military attaché of the Austrian Embassy, was found killed at his house. A workman suspected of being the murderer has been arrested.

THE CHESTER CUP.—Mr. T. Smith's Our Mary Ann won the Chester Cup on Wednesday quite unexpectedly. On Tuesday the winner stood at 400 to 6! Formosa was second, and Sabinus third.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE AMERICAN RING.—The fight for the championship of America came off on Tuesday morning, near New Orleans, between James Mace and Tom Allen. Ten rounds were fought, lasting 44 minutes. Mace was the winner. Allen had his shoulder dislocated.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A dreadful railway accident occurred on Monday between Luxemburg and Arlon. The *Meuse* states that twenty persons were killed; but, according to the *Organe de Namur*, twenty-seven lives have been sacrificed and forty persons injured.

The National Rifle Association have published the general rules and regulations for the forthcoming prize meeting at Wimbledon. There is no material alteration from those in force last year, but extra precautions will be taken to prevent the irregular firing of rifles, and there is a slight alteration in the system of deciding ties.

THE ROBBERY OF JEWELS.—Some particulars of the recent great robbery at the house of Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., 114, Piccadilly, have been received. The thieves entered the house by climbing an iron verandah by means of a rope. The jewels were kept in a strong inner closet, which was forced open, and after the jewels had been taken out the burglars locked the door of the room, and hid the key in a coal scuttle, where it was found on Thursday. None of the inmates were disturbed. A reward of £1,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves. The value of the jewellery stolen amounts to at least £10,000. Two of the largest diamonds, which were wrapped up in tissue paper, and which were each worth £500, were left behind, either because the robbers did not know their value, or did not take them, believing the stones to be too well known.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.—By authority of the Board of Trade some letters purporting to relate to the City of Boston have been published this week. One is as follows:—

S.S. City of Boston, Feb. 4, 1870.

The City of Boston is fast settling; we have lost 4 men overboard. 3 have died, we . . . . . in great danger for our persavtion. The ship is on fire, and burying all the passengers to the bows. We have had to come on under canvass. One propeller is broken, and we are now at the entire mercy of the waves. God help us, i ham hon my bare feet, hand ave been all the week.

Sig . . . . . HOUGH.
JHON.
W. ECCLESTON.

Whoever finds this bottle would do a great kindness in forwarding i . . . . W. Inman, Water-street, Liverpool, England. We have 4 vessels; but . . ld nor . . then . . . us.

This was enclosed in another paper, on which was written;—"City of Boston is sinking. W. Inman, Water-street, Liverpool, England." These names do not appear on the ship's books.

A DUEL PREVENTED.—The *Newcastle Chronicle* reports an attempted duel by some Danes, who are employed at Newcastle in connection with the submarine telegraph from Newbiggen-by-the Sea to Jutland. "Lovely woman" was the cause of a hostile meeting on the Town Moor. Their movements were closely watched by a band of detectives. Having consulted together for a short period, the bellicose lovers divested themselves of their coats—one of them being dressed in imitation of Garibaldi—and while they did so their friends paced the ground and chose positions for them. Just as all preliminaries for the encounter had been arranged the detective-officers appeared in sight, and the party crouched on the turf, in hope, no doubt, of escaping observation. The officers, however, lost no time in making them aware that they had observed them, for walking up to the now recumbent warriors, they demanded to know their business in very unceremonious terms. Not knowing the calling of their interrogators, the young men were at first disposed to resent such an interference; but on being told by Inspector Dixon that he and his colleagues were detectives, and had come to prevent a breach of the peace, and that if they persisted in their attempt to break the peace they would have to take charge of them, the whole of them became civil and communicative. They were searched, and on two out of the nine loaded and capped pistols of a common description were found. Having given their names to the police, the duelling-party returned to the town. It is said that the pistols contained nothing but wax bullets, and a very small quantity of powder!

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

Two men, named More and Hunn, were killed at Cambridge on Saturday, by the falling in of a drain, at the bottom of which they were at work.

THE MORDAUNT CASE.—It is stated that the Judges who heard the appeal in the case of "Mordaunt *v.* Mordaunt"—the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Penzance, and Mr. Justice Keating—have had several consultations, and that their judgments are almost, if not quite, prepared. It is expected, however, that the decision will not be given until the commencement of next term.

BIRMINGHAM ENTERTAINMENTS.—The Birmingham Theatre Royal closed for the season on Saturday night. Mdlle. Schneider appears on the 23rd for a week.—At the Prince of Wales' Theatre, they are playing the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and pieces of that description, with Miss Hathaway (late of the Royal) as the leading lady.—The Scotch Diorama is closed.—Hengler's Circus remains open another week.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH LEICESTERSHIRE.—At an influential meeting of Conservatives held at Leicester, on Friday evening, Sir Henry Halford chairman, it was announced that Mr. William Unwin Heygate, formerly member for the borough, had consented to become a Conservative candidate for the southern division of the county at the next vacancy. This arrangement had the entire concurrence of Lord Curzon, and Mr. Heygate's candidature was unanimously adopted.

A FATAL FALL.—John Hill, who was employed on the ironwork of one of the arches at the New Trent Bridge, Nottingham, fell into the river on Thursday, and was fatally injured. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but they thought there ought to be more protection against accidents for the workmen. The foreman of the works, who was present, said he was sure the contractors would carry out the wishes of the jury to prevent accidents. He could inform them that three new lifeboats had been ordered to be moored at each pier, and other means were also being taken to prevent accidents.

SOUTH MIDLAND INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS.—At the monthly meeting of this institute on Monday, at Wolverhampton, a paper on boiler explosions was read by Mr. B. P. Walker, who bore testimony to the very remarkable decrease in the number of explosions in South Staffordshire in the past eight or ten years. A similar result has followed the adoption of official inspection in the Manchester district. Such inspection universally adopted would render Government inspection unnecessary. Some models of explosions were exhibited by Mr. E. B. Marten; and Mr. J. Laxton read a paper upon the Thick Coal on the western side of the Great Western Fault in Sandwell Park. Some of the views expressed by the writer are not so confident as to the probability of the existence of coal in a certain portion of the locality as are entertained by many mining engineers who know the neighbourhood well. Nevertheless, Mr. John Spittle expressed his accordance with it; and when Mr. Laxton had replied to a question as to certain data in the paper, put by Mr. Blakemore, of Heath Town, the author was thanked, and the meeting terminated.

WOLVERHAMPTON SELECTED FOR THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.—At the quarterly meeting of the Wolverhampton Town Council on Monday the Mayor (Mr. T. Bantock) officially announced that the Royal Agricultural Society had selected Wolverhampton for their show in 1871:—

Deputations from Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, and Stafford attended at the Association Offices on Wednesday last. The fight was between Wolverhampton and Shrewsbury, and the votes for the first were twenty-two, and for the last seventeen. Shrewsbury was, therefore, a respectable opponent, and was supported by gentlemen whom he hoped to enlist in favour of Wolverhampton, inasmuch as the Agricultural Society regarded Shropshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, and North Wales as one district. As Shropshire might seek the honour of the society's show in future years, and would, no doubt, ask Wolverhampton to support their application, he hoped that they would now come forward and help to make the show in Wolverhampton a success. Any assistance they might now offer would certainly not be forgotten.

The contest between the two towns had been fair and honourable, and in setting the case for Wolverhampton before the Council, the representatives of that town did not do anything that could be construed into a disparagement of Shrewsbury. Up to the present time Wolverhampton had contributed £2,000. The county had promised £1,800, and £1,500 more had been promised if the society chose Wolverhampton.

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS.—On Saturday night Thomas Grocock, tailor, and Benjamin Hall, neighbours, met at the Brunswick Hotel, Scarborough, a man named Bailey being with Hall. The two last-named went from the hotel towards Belle Vue-street, leaving Grocock at the Brunswick. Before Grocock left he borrowed a knife of the waiter, and was shortly afterwards heard to remark that Hall and Bailey were "on to him," and that he should "knife" them if they interfered with him. He then left the inn, and soon met with Hall and Bailey, in a passage leading from Westborough to Victoria-road, when he suddenly fell upon the former, and in the brief struggle both fell. While on the ground, Grocock stabbed Hall with a knife in three places and then ran off. Hall is in a critical condition.—At Chesterfield May Fair a milk-seller named Mycroft was delivering milk at Mrs. Wall's back door, Low Pavement, Chesterfield, when he was struck a very heavy blow on the left eye, and also one on the back of the head. His face was immediately covered with blood, and he was unable to see his assailant as distinctly as could be wished, for he immediately made off amongst the crowd in the market-place. Mycroft, however, managed to finish delivering his milk, and even next day transacted his business. On Friday erysipelas of a most aggravated nature appeared. Dr. Robinson was called in, and found a clean cut wound over the left eye, done, as he supposes, either by the sharp edge of a knuckle-duster or a cinder. Mycroft continued to get worse, and on Sunday evening it was deemed advisable to take his depositions, which was done in the presence of the Mayor (J. Wright, Esq.). Little hopes are held out of his ultimate recovery.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE SEVERN VALLEY RAILWAY.—An alarming accident happened on Saturday near Bridgnorth station on the Severn Valley Railway. The passenger train, due at Bridgnorth from Shrewsbury at 12.10 p.m., duly arrived through the tunnel, when the pointsman stationed at the bridge over the New Town pulled the point the wrong way, and the result was that a serious collision took place between the passenger train and a goods train which had been shunted on the line. Two of the luggage trucks were smashed to atoms, and the luggage van was also injured, but, fortunately, the passengers received no other injuries than a severe shaking. The stoker of the passenger train jumped off the engine, one of the wheels of which smashed his heel. The injured man was taken to the Bridgnorth Infirmary, which is near, and it was found that amputation of the lower portion of the leg was necessary.

OPENING OF NEW BATHS AT STALYBRIDGE.—On Saturday, the handsome public baths, which have been built at a cost of £6,000, and presented to the inhabitants of Stalybridge by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Platt, of Dunham Hall, were opened, the gift being formally accepted by the Mayor and Corporation. They consist of swimming baths, private baths, Turkish baths, with dressing-room, and the building also includes a residence for the bath superintendent. There are two swimming baths, one of which is not yet roofed. The covered swimming bath has a water area of 60 ft. by 25 ft., and the building itself is 70 ft. by 40 ft. inside measurement. The open bath has a water area of 82 ft. by 28 ft. The water supply is direct from the town's mains, through a 3-inch meter, which will accurately register the quantity used. All the heating powers are furnished by a powerful steam boiler, which is placed in the rear of the main building. A procession was taken part in by the Mayor, Magistrates, and Corporation of Stalybridge, the Baths Committee, the Volunteers, the teachers and children belonging to the various Sunday Schools, the members of the local and district Friendly Societies, and the brethren of the Masonic Lodges.

THE WILL OF THE LATE MR. BULLOCK, OF HANDSWORTH.—The will, with one codicil, of the late Edwin Bullock, of Hawthorn House, in the parish of Handsworth, in the county of Stafford, gentleman, who died on the 14th day of February last, was proved on the 20th ultimo, at the District Registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate, at Lichfield, by Mrs. Mary Bullock, the widow, the Rev. Chas. Patten Good, of Eccleshall, testator's nephew, and Mr. Henry Williams, of Highfield, West Bromwich, iron merchant, the executors. The testator has devised his household paraphernalia, and all his horses and carriages, to Mrs. Bullock, and she has also a life interest in his real and personal estate. On her decease the whole is for such one or more of his children and in such shares as by deed or will Mrs. Bullock may appoint, but in default of her direction or appointment the trustees are empowered to sell the whole, and divide the produce equally among his children living at Mrs. Bullock's death, and the issue of any children who may have died either in his lifetime or after his decease. The will is dated October 22, 1856; the codicil February 26, 1868. The personalty was sworn under the value of £120,000.

THE PEW QUESTION AT LEAMINGTON.—At Worcester Cathedral, on Thursday, an adjourned Consistorial Court was held. In the absence of the Chancellor of the Diocese, the Rev. R. Cattley, surrogate, presided. Mr. A. C. Hooper, the Registrar, also attended. The business before the Court had reference to an allotment of pews for the parish of Leamington Priors, which has been under the consideration of the Court for some time. In consequence of some disputes as to sittings being claimed by the Vicar, the Rev. J. Craig, a Commission was appointed by the Bishop to assist the Churchwardens in making a new allotment. This Commission having made its report, an allotment came before the Court for confirmation, when, after discussion, a supplemental allotment was directed, having special reference to the claims of Messrs. Hooper and Savage. This supplemental allotment being made by the Churchwardens as directed, now came before the court for confirmation. After some formal preliminaries, Mr. Hooper stated the position of the case, and Mr. Savage said he had had no opportunity of knowing what was the nature of the supplemental allotment. After some further remarks, the Court was adjourned that public notice of the allotments might be given. The Registrar stated that the Rev. Mr. Craig, who had been admonished to appear, was not present, but he apprehended it would be open to him to appear at the next court. It was arranged to put a notice on the church door, and to send one to all the parties interested. The next court will be held in June.

SCENE IN A MIDLAND CHAPEL.—The Free Methodists of Belghton were "disestablished" on Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Harding, Superintendent of the Wesleyans of the Chesterfield circuit. According to notice, on that day, Mr. Harding, in the name and on behalf of the Wesleyan Conference, demanded possession of the chapel, whereupon Mr. Kent urged the moral claims of the congregation to continued possession of the place, which they had at their own cost built, and also maintained for the past twenty years. Mr. Harding insisted that the chapel having been conveyed to the Wesleyan Conference on the "Model Deed," they were legally entitled to it, and would have it. Mr. Higginbottom asked Mr. Harding for his credentials as a duly-appointed minister of the Wesleyan Church, and also for his authority to turn a Christian congregation out-of-doors. Mr. Harding, evidently stung by Mr. Higginbottom's remarks, excitedly asked that gentleman who he was that he should demand his authority; and he called to a Mr. Green, a trustee, to enforce his (Mr. Harding's) authority. Mr. Green interposed, and after a few hasty altercation, a hymn was given out, and Mr. Kent, Mr. Higginbottom, and the entire congregation, with few exceptions, left the chapel, singing as they went. Services were held in the open air both in the afternoon and evening, and were attended by a great number of persons, to whom a statement of the circumstances of the disestablishment of the "Free Methodists" was given, and the impressions made (according to the *Sheffield Telegraph*) were adverse to the action taken by Mr. Harding and his assistants in carrying out what was termed "ecclesiastical despotism."

The body of a newly-born male child was found on Monday in a field at Sheffield.

PIT ACCIDENT AT WALSALL.—On Monday, as William Tomlinson, aged 64, a miner, was at work in a pit at the Birchills, Walsall, a quantity of rock fell from the roof, fracturing his leg and otherwise very seriously injuring him. He was removed to the Cottage Hospital, where he still remained in a precarious condition.

A NEW CHURCH.—Mr. Albert Hudson Royds, late of Rochdale, now residing in Worcestershire, has laid the corner stone of a new church at Falings, on the outskirts of Rochdale. The church estimated to cost £10,000, the whole of which is Mr. Royds has undertaken to defray. The ceremony was performed with full masonic rites, in the presence of a large number of persons.

THE WORCESTER FESTIVALS.—Unless, before three months elapse, Sir John Pakington and those who support him (says the *Choir*) provide £10,000 to meet the £10,000 offered by Earl Dudley for the restoration of Worcester Cathedral and for the Clergy Orphans' and Widows' Fund, the Dean and Chapter will, we believe, accept Lord Dudley's original offer of £10,000, and discontinue the holding of the Festivals within the Cathedral.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF AN ENGINEER.—Messrs. G. B. Thorneycroft and Co., a well-known ironmongering firm at Wolverhampton, on Friday took before the stipendiary magistrate an engineer, who had been in their service upwards of a quarter of a century, named James Aspbury, whom they charged with misconduct. Two months ago Aspbury was nearly the cause of the death of two men, upon whom he turned the steam whilst they were engaged at work in a boiler: and one man, though now out of the hospital, is maimed for life. Last week other two men were in the boiler, and again Aspbury turned on steam and boiling water, and the men were both seriously scalded. The stipendiary magistrate inflicted the maximum penalty, which is three months' hard labour, in default of the payment of £20 and costs.

ROBBED IN THE FIELDS.—On Sunday evening, soon after eight o'clock, before darkness had set in, a young man, walking home through the fields at Harborne, Birmingham, with a young woman (both very respectable persons), was robbed under the following circumstances. No one was in sight; but suddenly a man sprung over the hedge and confronted the pair, saying, "I want your money." The young man replied that he had none, and before he could prevent it, the footpad—a tall, powerfully-built fellow—threw a handful of cayenne pepper into his victim's eyes, snatched his silver watch and Albert chain, and escaped with them. Some of the pepper went into the young woman's eyes, and thus both she and her companion were unable to give chase to the robber. The policeman at Harborne was informed of the affair, but, although an accurate description was given of the footpad, he has not yet been detected.

CHURCH DISTURBANCES.—Some unseemly religious disturbances occurred on Sunday at Rochdale and Ashton-in-Makerfield, near Wigan. At the former an attempt to prevent some people leaving the church immediately after the benediction was pronounced was the signal for a noisy altercation between the High Church and Low Church members of the congregation. Some hustling took place, and it is alleged that blows were exchanged. The quarrel was continued outside the church, and a gentlemen, who is said to belong to the Low Church party, was, along with his daughters, pelted with sods, and followed home by a yelling crowd. At the Church of St. Thomas, Ashton-in-Makerfield, the Rev. Page Oldham, the newly-appointed vicar, was officiating for the first time, and on his appearing in the pulpit in a surplice, half the congregation left the church. At the conclusion of the service, the rev. gentleman was received outside with cries of "No Popery," and a scene of great disorder prevailed.

STRANGE SUICIDE.—A singular case of suicide is reported to have occurred on the Wellington and Market Drayton Railway. On Saturday evening, as the passenger train from Market Drayton was approaching Crudington Station, the engine-driver and guard perceived a man lying across the rails. They whistled, and instantly put on the break, but the distance was too short (only a few yards) to stop the train in time, and the train passed over the man's body—the life-guard of the engine completely severing the head from the body. The unfortunate deceased turned out to be an old pensioner and labourer, named John Hughes, sixty-six years of age, a resident of the village of Water's Upton, who was much given to drink, and in the habit of sleeping in barns, hay-lofts, &c. On the previous day he had been cautioned by a party not to sleep on his premises. This, it is thought, preyed on his mind, for he immediately sold his labouring tools and all he possessed, intimating that he should not require them any more. On Saturday, after begging for half-a-pint of drink, he went to Rowton Bridge, and, although he had been watched, concealed himself behind one of the abutments, from which, on the train approaching, he ran, throwing himself on the rails, with the result described.

ROSSETER'S HAIR RESTORER is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. Nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The extraordinary range of temperature prevailing in our climate is extremely trying to the delicate-chested, the weak and nervous. All troubled by these afflictions should resolve to resort to this strengthening and regulating medicine immediately they perceive in themselves discomfort or that feeling of restlessness which betokens disordered digestion and defective secretion of bile. One of Holloway's Pills taken about noon and followed at bed-time by a dose sufficiently large to act aperiently will speedily recruit the faulty functions, and restore order throughout the whole system. A treatment so safe in operation and so successful in result should be known and practised when, from cold and sundry other causes, disease is attempting to gain a vexatious footing. [563

THE GOSSIP.

Kossuth is writing his autobiography.

Miss Marie Wilton intends, it is said, to retire from the stage as soon as the run of "M.P." is over.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon's new work, "Free Russia," has passed into a third edition.

Mr. and Mrs. Billington will shortly return to their old quarters, the Adelphi.

Prince Napoleon is writing a history of the whole Napoleonic dynasty.

Mr. D. D. Home is giving readings in London assisted by Mr. R. Blagrove and Mr. Howe.

Mr. Younge's London Comedy Company are about to visit Ireland. Dublin is their first engagement.

Mr. Craven is playing in his drama "Milky White."

The *Echo* has initiated a new advertising feature—"The *Echo* Shopping Guide."

No less than twenty-seven thousand penny song books are said to be sold daily in France.

A new monthly illustrated Church magazine, called the *Banner*, is announced.

It is reported that Victor Hugo is going to write a novel, in which old John Brown will be the hero.

A pension of £100 a-year has been granted to Mr. Robert Buchanan, author of "Undertones," "London Poems," &c.

A new Irish Nationalist newspaper will shortly be published in London, which will advocate a local legislature for Ireland.

Godbe and Harrison, the leaders of the anti-polygamous Mormons, are building a co-operative theatre in opposition to Brigham Young's.

The proprietor of the *Cornish Telegraph* is issuing a daily "slip" of latest news at a half-penny, under the title of *Tidings*.

The New York dramatic critics are charged with "writing up" actors for ten per cent. of the gross receipts.

The *New York Herald* has now three steam yachts engaged in collecting marine news in New York harbour.

The ranks of the Washington correspondents' corps during the winter were augmented by a half-dozen women.

The *New York Albion* ranks Mr. Anthony Trollope as the head of the *second* class of English novelists.

The late Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P., was educated at Oscot. When there he edited the *Oscotian*, a College magazine of much brilliancy and promise. Mr. Moore was editor, compositor, and pressman all at once.

The late dramatic festival at Manchester, on behalf of the funds of local charities, produced £1,215, and this amount has since been augmented by donations to £1,280.

It is understood that Mr. Dion Boucicault has arranged with Mr. Charles Dickens to dramatise "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." He is also engaged on a new Irish drama of the day, entitled "The Rapparee."

The Prince Augustus de Coburg, one of the richest proprietors in Europe, and whose income is reported to be one hundred and fifty millions of francs (£6,000,000), is seriously ill.

The Viceroy of Egypt has invited Louisa Muhlbach to spend six months on the banks of the Nile, in order to write a book about the land of the Pyramids.

Mrs. Siddons is going to play Ophelia in "Hamlet" at a German theatre in St. Louis. She had a six years' training in Germany, and speaks the language like a native.

Captain Lahrbush, now in his one hundred and fourth year has long been an opium eater. He can drink laudanum without feeling any ill effects. He retires and rises at dawn. He is a regular attendant at Ascension Church in this city.—*New York Albion.*

The *Architect* says that the paintings of Mr. John Everett Millais, R.A., exhibited this year at the Royal Academy, have fetched over £11,000, so eager was the competition for their possession. It is stated that £2,000 was paid him for one of the two portraits he exhibits this year.

The *Court Circular* says that Mr. Charles Reade has dramatised his novel of "Put Yourself in His Place," which has been running through the *Cornhill*, and, after having tested it at Leeds, will shortly produce it at the Adelphi. Mr. Neville will play the principal character.

Lady Franklin arrived recently at Rio Janeiro, from England. Although now nearly eighty years old, she is on a trip to the Pacific coast, she having heard that some one living in Vancouver's Island is in possession of a letter from, or regarding, Sir John Franklin, which he will not deliver to any one but herself in person.

Mr. Brooke, of Kenwood Tower, Highgate, has (says the *Builder*) purchased Mr. E. M. Ward's fine picture, "Judge Jeffreys and Richard Baxter," now in the Academy exhibition, and Mr. Frith's charming portrait of "Mrs. Rousby as Princess Elizabeth in 'Twixt Axe and Crown,'"—the first for £1,500, the second for 350 guineas.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Bellerby, for many years the proprietor of *Freeman's Flying Post*, published at Exeter. Mr. Bellerby was extensively known in the West of England, having been long connected with the Bristol press. A most genial gentleman, and a kind-hearted friend, Mr. Bellerby will be missed and lamented by a very large number of friends.

The greatest feat in type-setting on record has taken place in New York. Mr. George Arensburg, who is well known among his brother "jours" by the cognomen of "the velocipede," and who is a compositor in the office of the *New York Daily Times*, on a wager against time, set the unparalleled amount of 2,064 cms of solid Minion in one hour. It was several lines over four sticksfuls, the quantity stipulated.—*Printers' Register.*

The "Official Journal of the Ministry of Public Instruction," published at St. Petersburg, gives an account of the number of foreign newspapers subscribed for through the Russian post-office. The total number of such subscriptions in 1868 was 6,346; of which 3,473 were for German, 2,243 for French, and 982 English. The *Daily News* had 4 subscribers; *Daily Telegraph*, 1; *Economist*, 34; *Engineer*, 47; *Illustrated London News*, 241; *The Mail*, 58; *Pall Mall Gazette*, 3; *The Times*, 65; and *Punch*, 136. Of course these figures are independent of subscriptions effected in the countries where the journals are published.

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class men. Human hair manufactured in all its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Teeth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn,* and *Volcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 30s. Large selection of Pans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

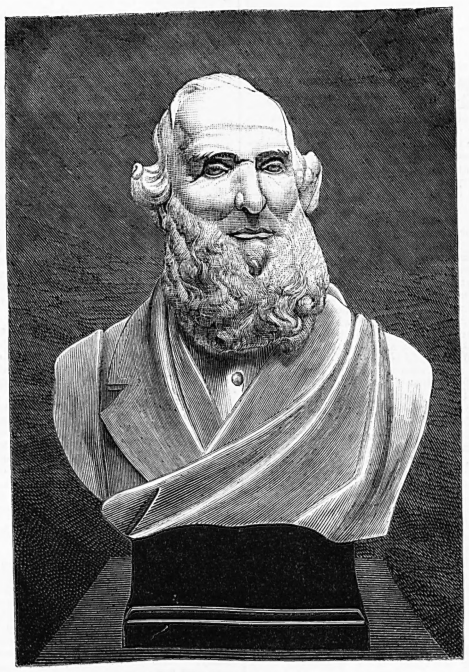
JOSIAH MASON.

We have much pleasure in presenting the readers of the *Illustrated Midland News* with a portrait-bust (sculptured by Mr. J. B. Philip) of Mr. Josiah Mason, the munificent founder of the Orphanage at Erdington; feeling that it will be a fitting supplement to the illustrations which have already appeared in this journal of the Orphanage building and of the lamented wife of the founder.

The late unfortunate difference of opinion which has prevailed on the subject of a statue between Mr. Mason and the Birmingham Town Council has drawn attention to the subject of the public memorial to Mr. Mason. It will be remembered that Mr. Papworth's was the design chosen by the Public Works Committee from the models sent in at the Committee's request; and that Mr. Mason so strongly objected to the design that he declined the honour of a memorial to him in any form. That misapprehensions should have got afloat as to Mr. Mason's refusal to accept statuary honours if the Committee's selection of a design were concurred in by the Town Council was only natural. We believe that the immediate cause of Mr. Mason's refusal to look favourably upon Mr. Papworth's design was the neglect of the Committee to submit the models to the gentleman most interested for his consideration. Mr. Mason and other art-critics did not like the Committee's selection, and directly an opportunity to speak was afforded him Mr. Mason expressed his dissatisfaction with the Committee's decision. There was no display of feeling towards Mr. Papworth; but simply on the part of Mr. Mason and his friends a desire to be treated with courtesy.

We cannot refrain from reiterating our previously-expressed hope that, although matters have had such an unfortunate termination for the present, it will not be long ere Birmingham possesses a statue of the Midland philanthropist such as he deserves.

Mr. Philip is the sculptor of several important works, including a monument to the late Earl of Elgin, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta (for which he received the compliments of the Government of India); the series of eight capitals of the new Blackfriars Bridge, London; and an alto-relievo around the base of the National Memorial now being erected in Hyde Park, and which consists of ninety life-sized figures.



BUST OF MR. JOSIAH MASON.

A TOWN COUSIN IN A FIX.

The young ladies depicted by the artist's facile pencil are enjoying the perplexity of their London cousin, who is more accustomed to moon about the Park than to cross a country brook on stepping-stones. He is decidedly "in a fix." Standing on a slippery stone with one foot, afraid to move lest his glossy patent-boots should be immersed in the water, cautiously balancing himself like a dancer on the slack-wire, our young gentleman is an object of deep pity to one of his charming cousins—she, who, standing with ease on the stepping-stones, extends to him her parasol, by means of which, we will assume, he fords the stream. The picture is a capital example of the artist's well-known skill.

NAPOLEON "THE GREAT."

Thanks partly to the Napoleon correspondence, and to M. Lanfrey's high-minded and equitable analysis of its disclosures, we see (says a writer in *Fraser*) the great conqueror of the age in his true colours—as probably the very worst, and assuredly the very vulgarest, of all the men of genius who have figured in the Western world. Endowed with a military capacity almost miraculous in its instinctive insight, and an iron will that overcame for many years every conflicting volition, he had no other genuine qualification for rule or sway over men or states. His contempt for the rights and feelings of those with whom he had to deal was perpetually exasperating hostility which no military genius less wonderful than his could have suppressed. His ignorance and insolence, no less than his ambition, were for ever precipitating him into blunders which undid in a day the achievements of the most astonishing victories. He had thousands of dazzled devotees; probably not one truly attached friend. He fascinated the imaginations of men; he never won their love. He had no generosity, no sense of justice, no capability of affection. He grasped at the fame and credit that belonged to others, just as greedily and meanly as at the possessions and acquisitions of others. His falsity was probably something unequalled; his heartlessness the same. Perhaps so completely bad a man, one so unscrupulously cruel, so utterly without one redeeming moral trait, and, as we said, so vulgar to the very core of his nature, never gained supreme power in Europe.

The Lord Chancellor's rectory of Blyborough, Lincolnshire, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. W. P. Graham, M.A. It is worth £500 a year.

WAITING TO PAY ARREARS.

We need not say that the gentlemen depicted in the picture on our front page as "waiting to pay arrears" are Irishmen. They are, in fact, Ribandmen on the look-out for their landlord, who will be lucky if he escape the would-be assassin's bullet. The locality is in Westmeath county—not far from the town of Kells, the population of which is small, and the inhabitants nearly all engaged in agriculture. Not long since a murder was committed on the very spot which our artist has sketched from nature. The victim was a landlord, to be which in Ireland in the present day seems all that is necessary to secure your being shot at. The murderer was a Ribandman—just such another ruffian as those two shown in our illustration as "waiting to pay arrears."

In view of the disturbed state of Ireland as described in the papers, it is assuring to be told that an Englishman might walk from one end of the country to the other without fear of molestation. Despite the faith which we repose in our informant, however, we should not be inclined to make a tour through Ireland in the year 1870 as long as there is a chance of coming across a Ribandman or a Fenian in an attitude similar to that of the miscreants represented in our illustration.

At a special meeting of the Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture, on Saturday, resolutions were passed that the means best calculated to increase the influence of the Chambers of Agriculture would be the establishment of local branches, forming part of and always represented at the county chambers.

The Prince of Wales and the Corporation of Reading.—A letter was received by the Reading Corporation on Thursday from Lieut.-General Knollys, announcing the consent of the Prince of Wales to lay the foundation stone of the new Grammar School to be erected at Reading, and expressing the satisfaction it gave his Royal Highness to be in any way conducive to so good a work. His Royal Highness will hereafter name a day upon which he will be prepared to perform the ceremony. The Corporation have formed themselves into a committee to make arrangements for giving his Royal Highness a suitable reception.

A Case for Further Inquiry.—A young girl, the daughter of Mrs. K., of Broadway, entitled to property worth about £200 or £300, was enticed by some monks of Broadway into a nunnery, on the pretence of getting her a nice situation. She agreed to go as a servant, she being then under age. They took her direct to a nunnery near Birmingham, from which she has never returned. When she became of age the nunnery claimed her property—a small house and orchard at Broadway—and it was sold, and the price pocketed by the nunnery. Application for redress was made to Sir George Grey, and he sent orders for inquiry into the matter, but the person appointed to make the inquiry was a *Roman Catholic policeman!!!—Circular of Protestant Electoral Union.*



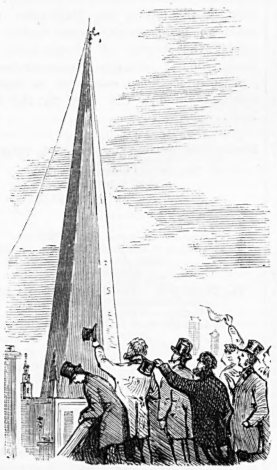
A TOWN COUSIN IN A FIX.—*BY H. PATERSON.*

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.

"STEEPLE JACK."

Under this cognomen Mr. Frith, a native of Coventry, has performed some astonishing feats in the Midland Counties and elsewhere. He was at Birmingham recently; but one of his greatest feats was accomplished at Hereford a few weeks ago.

The spire and vane of All Saints' Church, Hereford, being unsafe, "Steeple Jack" was sent for. The distance from the ground to the capstone is 212 feet 4 inches, which, with the length of the vane, would make the height some 220 feet. Mr. Frith's proceedings are thus described. He commenced operations by flying his kite (a stained piece of white silk, about four feet square, with a paper tail and tassel about 50 feet long). The kite was then raised to a sufficient altitude, and the guide-rope taken over several houses. The kite was soon moored so as to bring the guide line over the capstone of the spire and against the spindle of the vane. The anchor line having been duly brought over the vane spindle, the kite was drawn from its giddy height, and its tail fell in an apple tree in the Mayor's garden, a larger rope attached to the guide line having been at the same time drawn up, and both ends eventually brought into Bewell-street, where they were secured underneath the church walls. A third or "counterpoise" rope was then raised with 10 stone of iron weights attached to it, as a balance or counterpoise to Steeple Jack when he should find it necessary to ascend. Attached to these ropes was a "cradle," or chair, a very simple apparatus, in which the "steeple climber" seated himself, a disproportion in the balance formed by his body and the iron weights being produced by the use of his



"STEEPLE JACK" AT HEREFORD.

feet, with which he paddled or urged himself up and down this inclined plane just as he desired. Everything having been made ready for the work, it was announced that the first ascent would be made at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning. At that hour the thoroughfares and other places affording a view of the steeple were crowded with people. Mr. Frith commenced his ascent at six minutes after nine, and went up with such wonderful rapidity that in three minutes he was standing upon the cap of the stonework and besides the vane, which is 220 feet from the ground.

Having descended for tools he remounted the spire, and proceeded (by clipping the spindle with his legs) to use both his hands in dislodging the tail of the bird, to which he attached a cord and swung it in the air amidst the cheers of the multitude. Finding that the implements used were not fitted to remove the ferrule on which the cock was placed (and which by corrosion had become tightly wedged on the iron spindle on which it should have turned in obedience to the impelling power of the wind), he again descended for a hammer and cold chisel. Armed with these implements he was again in about a minute or two up the ropes, and cutting away at the brass ferrule until he was able to lift the body of the bird off the spindle, and dangle it in the air amidst the vociferous cheers of three or four thousand persons. In fact, within an hour and two minutes of the time of his ascent he had brought the vane into the vestry of the church, where it was found to weigh about 26lbs., was 4ft. 6in. from beak to end of tail, and bore upon the comb of the bird the following inscription:—"G. Colloe, fecit, 1787," so that it was 83 years since it was put up. When repaired, the steeple-climber will replace it. Mr. Frith is the hero of the day in Hereford.

The wind blew stiffly at the time, but the climber happily chose the right side for his ascent.

THE DEATH OF MARSHAL LOPEZ.

The greatest piece of good fortune which could have befallen Brazil was the defeat of Lopez and his death on the battle-field of Aquidaban on the 1st of April. The details of the affair are thus given by Count D'Eu in a letter to the Brazilian Minister:—"Lopez was taken completely by surprise; his outposts and artillery had not even time to give the alarm. Just as he was trying to get his men into line a handful of our heroes fell on them, driving them into the adjoining thickets, where few escaped. Lopez



DEATH OF MARSHAL LOPEZ.

was killed under the very eyes of General Camara, who vainly desired him to surrender; the ex-Dictator continued obstinately urging his men to fight, and was trying to escape when one of our soldiers ran him through. Caminos, the tyrant's Minister, shared the same fate, as he was also trying to get away with Lopez. The Vice-President Sanchez was killed before he could be recognised. Colonel Lopez, son of the ex-Dictator, was killed while escaping from the field, riding beside the carriage of his mother, Madame Lynch. Several prisoners have been taken, including Generals Resquin and Delgado, some superior officers, and four priests; among the last mentioned is the famous Padra Maiz. General Caballero, with forty men, mostly officers, made a raid in quest of cattle, but was encountered by Colonel Bento Martins, who put him to flight with the loss of his sword and baggage. Delvalle and Sosa, while bringing up Lopez's baggage from Chiriquel Wood, were attacked by our men, put to flight, and their followers cut to pieces. Rocha, who was in the enemy's vanguard with eight pieces of cannon, was also routed. Aveiro fled, and got away in the confusion. We have captured Madame Lynch and four of her children, and also the mother and sisters of Lopez. The mother was to have been shot the very day of the tyrant's death, and the sisters had also been condemned to death. We have taken seventeen pieces of cannon. This great victory, thank heaven, has only cost us three men seriously wounded and two slightly."

THE BISHOP OF COLOMBO.—The Bishop of Colombo (Dr. Claughton) has left England for Ceylon. His Lordship will hold confirmations at Paris and Lyons, on his way to Marseilles, for the Bishop of London.

THE LATE MR. CRESWICK'S PICTURES.

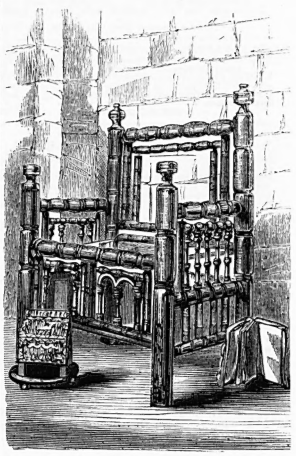
Messrs. Christie and Manson have sold at their rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, the whole of the remaining works and collection of the late Mr. Thomas Creswick, R.A., the eminent landscape painter. There was a large attendance of art connoisseurs, and much interest was evinced in the sale. The whole collection realised close upon £8,000. It comprised upwards of a hundred beautiful pictures and sketches in oils, water-colour, and pencil, by that distinguished artist; beautiful examples of Ansdell, R. Bonheur, Biard, Belly, Baxter, Bottomley, Chalon, Chavet, Clark, Collins, Couturier, Egg, Elmore, Etty, Frith, Frost, Fichel, Gabi, Gibson, Gray, Groenland, Hardy, Hargitt, Hill, Hoguet Knight, Lamoriniere, Lee, Lewis, Linnell, Moore, Morris, Miss Mutrie, Opie, Palizzi, Parris, Phillip, Plassan, Rossitter, Stone, Smallfield, Troyon, Verlat, Webster, and Wilson; a few water-colour drawings, etchings, books of prints, decorative furniture, marbles, bronzes, gold and silver coins. The following are the principal pictures sold and the prices realised:—"The Forge—a group of geese and cows in the foreground," 214 guineas; "Castle Campbell," with figures by W. P. Frith, R.A., 270 guineas; "The Coming Shower," 110 guineas; "Sunshine and Shower" (exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1869), £672; "The Duet," by Plassan (exhibited at Leeds), 155 guineas; "On the French Coast—boats unlading," by C. Troyon, £609; "The Pirate Ship," a grand composition of twenty figures, by Biard (1855) 130 guineas; "A Brittany Girl," by F. Stone, A.R.A. (exhibited at the International Exhibition), 150 guineas; "Melons, Pineapple, Grapes, and Flowers," by T. Groenland, 195 guineas; "The Shepherd's Revenge," by R. Ansdell, A.R.A., 115 guineas; "Men were Deceivers Ever," by R. Elmore, R.A., 94 guineas; "Scene from Molière," by W. P. Frith, R.A., 235 guineas; "Spanish Gossips," a composition of nine figures by D. C. Gibson (1865) (exhibited at the International Exhibition), 155 guineas; "The Sick Child," by J. Clark (the celebrated picture exhibited at the Royal Academy), 220 guineas; "Orchids, Azaleas, and Hyacinth," by Miss Mutrie (exhibited at Paris, 1865), 56 guineas; "Musidora," by W. E. Frost, A.R.A., 40 guineas; "Santa Maria dei Miracoli Venice," by J. Holland (1865), 70 guineas. The sketches in pencil and in water-colours, by Mr. Creswick, realised good prices.



SHANKLIN CHINE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

SHANKLIN CHINE.

Of the many pleasant places which dot the southern coast of England, in spring, summer, autumn, or winter, few are fairer than the Isle of Wight: and in that beautiful island a traveller might walk about for many days before he could find out a more delicious spot than Shanklin, on its south-eastern coast. The late Lord Jeffery thus wrote of it, shortly before his death:—"The village is very small and scattery, all mixed up with trees, and lying among sweet airy falls and swells of ground, which finally rise up behind into breezy downs, 800 feet high, and sink down in the front to the edge of the varying cliffs, which overhang a pretty beach of fine sand, and are approachable by a very striking wooded ravine, which they call the Chine;" of which we give an illustration on this page. This Chine is a natural work of a little stream which rises above the village, and trickling down a woody glen, has, in the course of ages, formed a ravine, the soil being of a sandy and clayey nature. The water forms a cascade at the top of the ravine some twenty or thirty feet in height. It is small and scanty in summer, but after heavy showers and during the winter months it approaches more nearly to a waterfall. It is a great pity the water is not clear as is the case with cascades in Devonshire rivers; it is here of a dirty brown, which spoils the effect. It drags along with it a good deal of mud and sand, and works for itself a fresh course into the sea, through the shingle, at every tide.



OLD CHAIR IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.—*From a Photograph by Ladmore and Son.* (*See page* 602.)

THE PLOT AGAINST THE EMPEROR.—The letter found upon Beaury from Gustave Flourens to which we referred last week is as follows:—

Very dear Friend,—I have duly received your three letters. I regret that you have addressed them by this way, and not through Mr. Smalley, of the *New York Tribune*, 15, Pall Mall, London, enclosed in an envelope with my christian name; but I hope we shall not have to write for long, and that next week we shall see each other again in Paris, where all will have ended well. You should have received my letter of the 19th addressed to Mr. Fleury, in which there is one for my friend of the Bank. If he has duly received it, and if this friend has handed to you by Madame S. the sum of 400f, burn the enclosed letter for him, and there is an end of it; if not, send it to him and act immediately the 400f. are received; there is not a moment to lose. The man with the patent might go into the country, and all will be delayed; but you will succeed. I reckon upon you and your faithful friends. Only go out at night, or in a cab. Take care of the money, and don't be imprudent. I am heartily with you. Do not fail. Possibly I shall be very soon at Paris to assist you. Everything depends upon you. Once more I repeat what I have already said to you. Either you ought not to have had anything to do with it or you must be successful.—Yours, GUSTAVE.

Another letter, written on the 28th of April by Beaury to Ballot, is as follows:—

"Monsieur the doctor has ended by declaring in favour of amputation. He deems it indispensable, and as he believes that any delay would be bad, it should be performed to-morrow at any price. Even should you have to employ violent measures towards the patient, who is not very reasonable, his numerous friends are agreed that they must be taken. If you desire, therefore, to be present at this painful operation in the character of a friend of this poor sufferer, you can come to his lodging, Rue Rivoli, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. The various expenses of this sad illness having greatly exceeded the anticipated amount, I find myself under the necessity of claiming from your extreme kindness an advance of from 100f. to 200f., a sum which is quite requisite and indispensable to furnish the numerous preparations which such a chirurgical operation requires. It is necessary to have many instruments and accessories. Requesting you to be kind enough to remit this little sum to the bearer of this note,

"(Signed) "CAMILLE."

"Received as an advance from M. Ballot the sum of 140f.

"April 28, 1870." "CAMILLE.

"The best friends of this dear invalid will not fail to reimburse us this small sum as soon as possible, as the operation is very seriously determined upon for the stated hour. You will not receive any further notice."

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

MRS. HOWE

Has the honour of announcing her RETURN from PARIS, where she has Selected a large and choice Collection of the most superb BONNETS, HATS, MANTLES, JACKETS, SILK COSTUMES, PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, from Worth's, Ingat's, Mdlle. A. Magnier, Mouchaux, and other celebrated Paris Houses.

SHOW ROOMS
SPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR THE THE SEASON.

H. W. HOWE,

Begs to call special attention to a new make of BLACK SILK, *exclusively* confined to his Sale *in Birmingham*. Guaranteed to Wear. Importer of

FRENCH DRESSES, MANTLES, AND MILLINERY.

BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS,
43, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[677

COMPANION TO THE SICK ROOM.—The QUEEN'S LAVENDER WATER is the most Fragrant, Refreshing, and Lasting of all Perfumes. Prepared only by J. PROCTER (late Thonger and Gray), 104, Broad Street, Islington. [780

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Established upwards of Half a Century.

MR. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,
Has Removed from 65, New Street, to
11, *BENNETT'S HILL*, 11,
(Next to the Bank of England),
WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 *a.m., UNTIL* 6 *p.m.*
Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.
N.B.—Only One Visit required from Country Patients.

Notice particularly Name and Address. [434

GALVANISM—PULVERMACHER'S MONTHLY RECORD of authenticated CURES of Painful, Debilitating, Exhausting Affections, by his PATENT PERFECTED SELF-APPLICABLE ELECTRIC CHAIN-BANDS and BATTERIES, may be had gratis on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—J. L. PULVERMACHER, 200, Regent-street, London, W.
A Test sent gratis if desired. [629

MR. S. J. PARKER,

Surgeon Dentist, of 17, Bennett's Hill, has invented the method of fixing Artificial Teeth, by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible, except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without the slightest pain, or removal of stumps. Detection impossible. Articulation, Mastication, and Comfort guaranteed. Teeth from 5s. Sets from £5. Mr. Parker attends daily.

17, *BENNETT'S HILL* (*First door from New Street*).
[654

NOTICE.

BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.
The Public, it is hoped, will discriminate between cheap inferior qualities bearing a false name and
BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,
which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

NOTICE.
TO NEWS AGENTS, PICTURE DEALERS, AND THE PUBLIC.

MESSRS. HATTON & CO. are the Sole Publishers of "THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE," Printed in Colours from the original Picture by J. J. HILL.
Illustrated Midland News Offices, 108, *New-street, Birmingham.*

FOWLER and SHEPPARD'S American Bay Rum Cleanses the Head and promotes the Growth of the Hair in a marvellous degree. Every one should use this excellent preparation, it is quite harmless and is strongly recommended by the medical profession. From any chemist, or direct from the proprietors, Fowler and Sheppard, Chemists, 51, Hollywood Road, London, S.W., in bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each. [636

CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—To prevent mistakes or detect theft, mark your linen, &c., with Clarke's Indelible Marking Ink.—Prepared only by A. Court, 35, Bull Street, Minories corner. Established 70 years. [676

LADIES IN SEARCH OF A REALLY EFFICIENT SEWING MACHINE ARE INVITED TO SEE THE LITTLE WANZER.—Upwards of 15,000 of these Exquisite Little Machines have been sold in England and Scotland since its introduction, two years ago. The price complete is only 8½s., and includes, in addition to the usual attachments, a Self-sewer, Oiler, Braider, and Quilter, rendering it not only the cheapest, but the best and most complete Hand Lock-Stitch Machine in the market. Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Midland Counties, Oriel House, Bull-street, Birmingham; and 10, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Agents wanted where none already appointed. [627

NOTICES.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

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The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, MAY 14, 1870.

SEVERAL papers state confidently that Mr. Bright has determined to retire from the Cabinet on account of ill-health. We are not inclined to accept the statement in its entirety. It seems, however, to be generally believed that the right hon. gentleman will not return to his duties at the Board of Trade. His health has improved, but not sufficiently to permit of his resuming his arduous official duties.

THE Birmingham Fish Market is to remain on its present site—at the corner of Bell-street and Spiceal-street—but the Town Council have decided to erect a suitable building for the convenience of the salesmen and the public, at a cost of £1,350.

THAT the iron trade is in anything but a depressed state is shown by the fact that near Dudley Port station there is being erected a new blast furnace, which, when completed, will be capable of working 180 tons of pig iron per week. The new furnace is being constructed on the principle adopted in the north of England, viz., an iron casing lined with fire-bricks. Messrs. J. and G. Onions are the proprietors of the new works, which are expected to be in full operation by the beginning of June.

IN the death of Sir James Simpson, Bart., the medical profession has lost one of its most shining ornaments. It has been justly said that had the deceased baronet been a soldier the journals would have been full of his achievements and his titles. As he was a hero devoted to saving, not destroying life, the record of his fame is restricted to paragraphs in most and leading articles in a few of the papers. Sir James Simpson's honours crowded thickly upon him. He was Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Medicine; gained the Montyon Prize of 2,000 francs from the French Academy of Sciences; received the Knighthood of the Royal Order of St. Olaf from King Oscar of Swenden; was made a Baronet in 1866; in the same year had conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. by Oxford University; and last October was the recipient of the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. Besides his skill in medicine Sir James Simpson enjoyed no mean amount of literary fame. In Scotland, where he was best known, he is deeply mourned; and members of his profession in other parts of the United Kingdom will regret the loss of their eminent colleague.

BY a majority of something like six millions the Emperor Napoleon has carried his point, and the *Plébiscite* has terminated. The voting was on Sunday. Paris presented a striking contrast to our own capital on the day of an election. Quieter the city could not have been. The correspondent of the *Echo* went out to see what was going on, but could neither see nor hear anything. The voting-places were monotonously quiet; "a few touts with voting bulletins, a couple of policemen, and a brace of National Guards" were the only objects that the correspondent saw near the voting-places. At the Hotel de Ville and the Prince Eugène Barracks there were, however, men, women, and children in crowds, discussing the situation and chaffing the National Guards:—

"All was strangely calm, and there appeared to be fewer persons in the streets than usual on Sunday. Even the working quarters were lonely, and it seemed as if half the world had determined to keep indoors till nightfall."

In the evening a proclamation was issued by the Prefect of Police warning all the citizens not to venture into the revolutionary centres. A band of youths—about forty—marched past the Place du Chateau d'Eau carrying a lantern and singing the old revolutionary air of "Des Lampions!" This was "the most formidable event of the night." People were at the *cafés* as usual, playing billiards and dominoes, but there was not the least excitement:—

"In fact, there was a deadly fear everywhere that the troops would be called out on the slightest provocation, and shoot down right and left *à la coup d'état*."

This was how the day of the *Plébiscite* passed. It was a large majority, it is true; but the minority—that was not less than a million and a half!

OLD CHAIR IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

The engraving on page 601 represents an old chair placed on the north side of the Sacrarium in Hereford Cathedral. Its dimensions are—height, 3 ft. 9 in.: breadth, 33 in.: front to back, 22 in. The entire chair is formed of fifty-three pieces, not including the seat of two boards and the two small circular heads in front. The whole of the central back portion is gone. The chair generally is in a sound state, but traces of ancient colour—vermillion and gold—may still be seen in several of the narrow bands.

An old tradition has been long cherished that King Stephen sat in this chair on Whit-Sunday, A.D. 1142; but there is no direct authority on this point. There is, however, little doubt that the chair, which is Byzantine in character, belongs to the period between the ninth and the twelfth century. Mr. Gilbert Scott, the eminent architect, speaking of it, says—"It is genuine and very old—one of the oldest I have ever seen." It is generally believed to be the ancient Episcopal chair of the diocese of Hereford, and some writers have asserted that the probability is that it was made for the use of Bishop Reinhelm—1107-15. The chair is always an object of curiosity to travellers when visiting Hereford Cathedral.

A JOURNALIST IN GAOL.

MR. Hugh Shimmin, editor of the *Liverpool Porcupine*, who was condemned on Monday by the court of Queen's Bench to one month's imprisonment, as a first-class misdemeanant, in Kirkdale Gaol, for libelling Mr. W. J. Fernie, of the Merchant Traders' Company, in reference to the sinking of the steamer Golden Fleece, has been handed over to the Kirkdale authorities. The latter have done what they could to carry out Mr. Shimmin's sentence consistently with his position as a first-class misdemeanant. Two rooms—a sitting-room and a bedroom, both light and airy—have been provided for his accommodation. As it is an unusual thing for "prisoners" of this class to be located at Kirkdale, the authorities were somewhat puzzled how to find what might be termed first-class apartments; but the difficulty was happily got over through the courtesy of the Roman Catholic chaplin of the gaol, who very kindly gave up to Captain Gibbs, the governor, one of the rooms appropriated to his use, and it is now devoted to the proper lodgment of Mr. Shimmin. The rooms are neatly but plainly furnished by the authorities, but Mr. Shimmin is allowed to introduce any articles of luxury or adornment, such as easy chairs or sofas and pictures for the walls, that he may desire. He will not live on the prison fare, his meals being provided from outside. He has also writing accommodation, and may carry on his literary pursuits as he likes, except—which is a good thing for his bodily health—that he may not "consume the midnight oil" ("gas" is the modern reading), as all poets are supposed and most editors are obliged to do. He may see his friends and converse with them, so that altogether his month of incarceration is not likely to be wholly devoid of human and editorial happiness. Indeed, on the latter point he will escape, let us hope, the infliction of "bores," and that is a fate which many an outside editor might well envy him.

The *Freeman* (Sir John Gray's paper) denounces *Lothair* as the most immoral production of the day!

Earl Derby has intimated his intention to give a site for a new Stanley Hospital at Liverpool, and to lay the foundation stone on the 6th of next month.

CONFESSION OF MURDER.—At the Leeds Police Court, on Thursday, Robert Thornton, aged 36, was charged before Mr. Bruce, the stipendiary magistrate, with the murder of a plasterer, named Murgatroyd, at Leeds, on the 27th of December last. Pullan said on Wednesday night the prisoner came to the police-station for the New Wortley division and said, "I want to make confession of a murder I have committed." He was asked if he knew the consequences of the charge he was making against himself, and he said he did. He was then asked if he had been drinking, and he said he had not; he appeared to be sober. He then went on to say:—"I murdered a man in a beershop in Kirkgate on Christmas Day, in the evening. I kicked him to death in the passage, coming out of the public house, and my mind has never been easy since. I have nothing more to say, only I did not do it on purpose; I did not intend to kill him. It is a bad job." He was asked if the name of the man who was killed was Murgatroyd, and he said it was. It is believed that Thornton is a lunatic. Murgatroyd was murdered on Dec. 27, not on Christmas Day.

THE NEW ROSARIO SILVER MINING COMPANY.—A prospectus has been issued of the Rosario Silver Mining Company, Limited, a capital being required of £50,000, in shares of £1 each; 5s. per share deposit on application without payment on the allotment; future calls not to exceed 5s. per share, and not to be made at less intervals than four months; 8s. per share deposit on application for (Scrip) Share Warrants, and the balance, 15s., on allotment. Mexico is well known for its rich mines, of which the principal are silver. £3,000,000 has been paid in dividends since 1849 by the Real del Monte Mining Company, which is situated in close proximity to the Rosario, the distance being only a quarter of a mile from the town, which contains a population of 10,000, thereby protecting the new undertaking from any disturbances should they occur. Mr. Goodson, the late chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company, is one of the directors, who are all influential men; Mr. C. Morris, a director of the Economic Life Assurance Company, and a director of the Fortuna Mining Company, is also among the number. This mine requires no drainage, and the setts have been opened, and their productiveness exhibited. The directors are resolved to incur only such outlay for building, &c., as is absolutely necessary, and to confine their operations as exclusively and strictly as possible to laying open the lodes for large and regular returns of ore.

MIDLAND COUNTIES EXHIBITION
OF ART AND INDUSTRY.

On Thursday, the 5th inst., was opened at the Drill Hall, Derby, the Midland Counties Exhibition of Works of Art and Industrial Products.

Derby enjoys the distinctive honour of being the first town in the United Kingdom to inaugurate an Exhibition of this character. That was some thirty years ago, and since then similar exhibitions have been held in many provincial towns—not in so many, however, but that they can be easily reckoned up. Amongst the most important were the exhibitions at Southampton, Leeds, Bolton, Manchester, and Wolverhampton, the latter of which was illustrated in the primary number of the *Illustrated Midland News*. The treasures of the South Staffordshire Exhibition were visited by hundreds of thousands of people. It is not too much to expect that the Midland Counties Exhibition at Derby will have as many visitors as the industrial show at Wolverhampton.

The Derby Exhibition is held in the new Drill Hall—a building of vast and elegant proportions, erected at a cost of £5,000—which we engrave in connection with the splendid opening ceremony of Thursday. To fittingly inaugurate the Exhibition most extensive arrangements were made; and amidst the ringing of church-bells, the waving of flags, and other demonstrations of joy, a procession, composed as follows, marched through the town to the Drill Hall:

The Town Banner.
Band of First Battalion Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers.
Escort of Volunteers.
The Derby Corporation Banner.
Chief Constable.
Police.
Town Crier.
Hallerdiers.
Sword Bearer.
Sergeants-at-Mace with the Maces.
Officers of the Derby Corporation.
Town Councillors.
Aldermen.
The Mayor's Banner.
The Town Clerk. The Mayor. The Recorder,
Invited Mayors of neighbouring Towns,
County and Borough Magistrates.
The Lord Bishop of Lichfield and the Clergy,
Derby School,
Members of Parliament,
The High Sheriff.
Colonel Wilmot, V.C., M.P. (Chairman of Committees).
Duke of Devonshire, Lord Vernon.
Patrons of the Exhibition.
Officers of Volunteers.
The Executive Committee.

When the procession arrived at the Exhibition, a march, composed for the occasion, was played, and the company having taken their seats, the National Anthem was sung, and the Bishop said an appropriate prayer.

Colonel Wilmot then read the following address, which was tastefully illuminated:—

My Lord Duke,—The Committee have the honour of presenting to you a short report of the origin and object of the Exhibition which you are about to open, and in doing so they cannot but call to mind the substantial assistance your Grace rendered in the erection of this building, an evidence of the interest you have ever taken in the Volunteer movement, to further which the hall has been erected.

When the hall was approaching completion, last year, its suitability for the purpose of an exhibition suggested itself to several gentlemen.

The subject was brought before your Grace, and after a minute enquiry into the proposed scheme, and an inspection of the building, you warmly approved of the object, and at the same time promised a valuable contribution.

The Committee feel that it was in no small degree owing to the weight and influence of your Grace's approval that they were encouraged to proceed with the undertaking, and that to it is also due much of the favour with which the Exhibition has been received.

The Committee were aware that in private galleries and collections in the county, many of them not ordinarily accessible to the public, there were very numerous objects of art and antiquity, and they proposed to form a collection of paintings and other works of art, an exhibition of portraits and works of Derbyshire worthies, a comprehensive collection of the fictile, textile, and other arts and manufactures of Derbyshire, and a series of specimens illustrative of its archæology, geology, and mineralogy in association with other classes of objects calculated to interest the visitor.

It was thought that an Exhibition of this character would be of great general interest, while it would afford an opportunity never before offered of bringing together a good county collection, which would possess a peculiar value and interest to collectors in different branches of art and antiquity. Nor must it be overlooked that an acquaintance with works of art has a great influence in improving public taste, and in promoting the appreciation of good design and workmanship in objects of daily use.

The Committee desire to acknowledge the ready kindness and hearty co-operation which they have met on all hands. Their thanks are due especially to your Grace for your valuable judgment and your important loan of works of art—to the nobility and gentry, owners of large collections; and no less are they due to the great body of contributors, who according to their means have added to the value and completeness of the exhibition.

The endeavour has been made by chronological, scientific, or other proper arrangement and classification in the different departments of art, antiquities, and manufacture, to make the collection of value to the student and connoisseur, and it is hoped that art students and the artizan class of visitors especially will be able to derive benefit from a studious examination of the contents of the Exhibition.

It is a source of satisfaction to know that on Tuesday last a Government School of Art was opened in this town, with every prospect of becoming a useful local institution.

In conclusion, the Committee beg to thank those gentlemen who have given or promised their assistance in preparing and carrying on the Exhibition, and the musical and other arrangements. They trust that the Divine blessing which has been invoked may attend

the Exhibition to its close, and that the co-operation and commingling of all classes within these walls may not only afford pleasure for the time being, but bear good fruit for the future.

On behalf of the Committee,
H. WILMOT, Chairman.

The Duke of Devonshire, in reply, said:—Col. Wilmot, ladies and gentlemen—We have now arrived at the finishing stage of this morning's proceedings, and it only remains for me to address a few words to you in reply to the address which has just been handed to me, and in fulfilment of the duty assigned to me at the opening of this exhibition. The address contains some friendly references to the part which I myself have taken in promoting the erection of this hall, and in furthering the success of the exhibition itself; and with reference to those allusions, I will simply say that it has been no less a pleasure than that I have regarded it as my duty to promote the erection of this building—(hear, hear,)—and to contribute to the success of the exhibition. (Hear, hear). Before I venture to comment upon the contents of the exhibition itself, I can hardly refrain from making a few remarks with reference to the circumstances under which it originated, and the primary object for which this building has been erected. That object was, as you are all aware, to provide a remedy for the serious disadvantages under which the volunteers of this town have for a long time laboured, in the want of a sufficiently commodious place under cover for drilling purposes, and therefore those who value the efficiency of that fine force of volunteers will not fail to appreciate an undertaking which does so much credit to the volunteers of this town—(hear, hear)—who, I may say, have attained a very high distinction. (Hear, hear.) But the advantages which result from the hall are not confined to a single object. Already this building has been found of great use in various ways not originally contemplated, and I have no doubt it will be found very serviceable in many ways for the future. Amongst all the objects which we may expect to be either directly or indirectly connected with this building, that purpose for which we are met here to-day can hardly be surpassed, either in interest or importance. (Hear, hear.) I need hardly state how striking a feature of the present times exhibitions are become, so that every opportunity of holding an exhibition in every considerable place is eagerly taken advantage of. It is only two years ago since the time when a new Infirmary at Leeds having been completed, it was decided to hold in it a Fine Arts Exhibition on the most extensive scale, which, I have no doubt, was witnessed by not a few of those who are present here to-day. (Hear, hear.) So, here again, when this building was progressing towards completion, it was thought that a good opportunity had presented itself for holding a good local Exhibition, and I am bound to say that we are under great obligations to those gentlemen who have so efficiently assisted us, not only for originating the project, but for the energy with which it has been carried to a completion, entailing as it has done no small amount of sacrifice of leisure; and it is satisfactory to find that gentlemen were found, who were not only well qualified to superintend the classification of the different departments, but who were also found willing to give the time requisite for such an arduous task. With reference to the character of the Exhibition itself, I think I shall be borne out by all present when I say that it is one of which we have every reason to be proud, and is entirely satisfactory. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I will hardly say a word with respect to its character as a general Exhibition, as distinct from a local Exhibition. I will merely say that with regard to the fine arts, it will be found to be a very satisfactory collection of works from the most eminent schools of art, both foreign and native. There are also many other classes in various departments of art which will attract your special attention, but I cannot help thinking that the chief interest in the Exhibition lies in its being a good Derbyshire Exhibition. (Hear, hear.) It is an especial pleasure to find so large a number of works of art, connected directly or indirectly with this county, and illustrative either of its history or its natural productions. (Hear, hear.) For instance, we have a large collection of portraits of personages of different pursuits and professions, which commemorate in different departments remarkable events in the history of those who by birth or residence have become illustrious in the county. It is pleasing to most persons to look upon the portraits of those who have at one time or other taken an active part in stirring times. Not a few of those whose portraits will be found gathered together in this room are of the class to which I allude. This county has been eminent in producing men who have borne a most important part in influencing the destinies of this country, as pioneers of the progress of practical discovery. I need only mention the names of Arkwright and Strutt to call such men to your recollection. (Hear, hear.) In the fine arts there is a very good collection of pictures by various native artists, especially by Wright; and I believe it will be found that so many paintings by this artist have never been collected together on any previous occasion. I do not mean to go through the various departments of this Exhibition, but so much interest attaches to that department which contains specimens of Derbyshire porcelain that I cannot pass it by without some remarks. Great, and I may say most successful, efforts have been made to render this a most valuable collection, not only by its promoters, but by the fortunate possessors of treasures of this description. The only matter of regret appears to be in the recollection that the celebrity which this county formerly possessed is unfortunately a thing of the past. We no longer manufacture porcelain as we did formerly, but I shall be glad to hear that this Exhibition has stimulated a revival of that art in which this county held so prominent a place. There is one other feature of the Exhibition of which I will say just a word. No county in the kingdom contains so rich a variety of valuable and interesting minerals, and a Derbyshire Exhibition in which minerals did not find a place would certainly be considered to be wanting in a most essential particular. These minerals are not only interesting in themselves, but serve to furnish materials for those beautiful and useful manufactures in which the county has long held a high position, and which I hope will be thus stimulated to further progress and greater excellence. (Hear, hear.) I fear I have trespassed upon your time longer than I ought to have done, and I will therefore conclude by expressing a hope that this Exhibition may be successful in every point of view, not merely pecuniarily, but as providing a wide field of gratification and enjoyment, and as a means of valuable instruction to persons of every class and of every variety of taste and circumstances. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

An Ode, written by the Rev. J. C. Rawlins, and composed by Mr. Woodward, was sung, and the "Hallelujah Chorus" brought this portion of the ceremony to a close. In the evening the Mayor entertained at dinner, at the Athenæum Room, the Lord-Lieutenant and a large party of gentlemen.

Excellently adapted for the purpose to which it is now for the first time applied, the Drill Hall has been metamorphosed by the cunning hands of Mr. Walsh, the general manager of the Exhibition, from a spacious blank *salle* into a miniature Crystal Palace. It is divided into three avenues, —architecturally speaking, it may be properly said the Hall now consists of a nave and two aisles, giving it (not to say it irreverently) something of an ecclesiastical appearance. By a happy thought Mr. Walsh has succeeded in removing all those signs of angularity that would otherwise have disfigured the Exhibition by the very simple device of placing curved supports on each side of the Hall. This plan gives quite an elegant appearance to the room. In the nave are the most costly specimens of the Derby China manufacture, one of the staple products of the place. These exhibits run right up the centre of the Hall, divided by a magnificent specimen of ornamental silver work, which formerly belonged to the late Marquis of Hastings, and which is lent by that lamented young nobleman's family. Flanking the china on each side are pictures—some, rare specimens of the Old Masters; others, the best productions of the modern school of painters; and not a few painted expressly for the Derby Exhibition. Pictures line the walls at the entrance end of the hall, are hung at the top of the room below the organ and the orchestra, and have another special place upstairs, where a room is set apart expressly for portraits. On the extreme right of the room are more china—some marvellous examples of the fictile art to which we shall more particularly allude—weapons, and other articles, carved with flints, from the South Sea Islands; a splendid collection of Indian arms, armour, and magnificent robes, from the East India Museum; a small but interesting (and increasing from day to day) collection of antique musical instruments; treasures brought by Col. Wilmot direct from the Emperor of China's Summer Palace at Pekin, taken when that famous place was sacked; a fine collection of photographs, representing every caste and race in India, illustrative also of the various trades practised in sunny Ind; specimens of Scinde work and other ornaments (kindly lent by Dr. Forbes Watson), besides illustrations of the modes of conveyance, looms, boats, and agricultural implements, &c.; Berlin iron-work, lent by Mrs. Sandars and Mr. F. J. Robinson; Berlin cast-iron work, lent by Mr. W. Bemrose, jun., and including necklets, brooches, pins, and crosses, all of elegant workmanship; and Derby wrought-iron work, lent by Mr. Haslam.

On the left-hand side of the Hall are placed the more industrial exhibits—limited in point of numbers, but interesting to every visitor. There are many sewing-machines; specimens of the first cheese made at the newly-established Cheese Factory on the American method; a loom driven by a gas-engine of about half-horse power, and which turns out book-markers, with small views of the Exhibition woven in parti-coloured silk upon them; and some other exhibits which demand more than general description. At this side of the Hall is the refreshment counter, with apartments for luncheons, teas, &c. The entrance-end of the building is devoted to the sale of fancy-work under the superintendence of several ladies, who have arranged a bazaar of considerable proportions.. Upstairs are the minerals—a splendid collection—antiquities (in the portrait room), photographs, &c.

THE OIL PAINTINGS.

SOUTH SCREEN.

Some brief notes of the pictures may be acceptable to the visitor.

"The Lost Path." (No. 2.) By J. Walker. —A woman carrying a child through the snow. A good specimen of the artist's powers.

"Pont-y-Lledr." (4.) J. S. Gresley.—A fine bit of colour; painted expressly for the Exhibition.

"Laying down the Law." (8.) Sir Edwin Landseer.—The famous picture by Landseer made familiar to all by engravings.

"Landscape and Sheep." (16.) Charles Jones.—Possesses great merit, from which, however, the too-bright colouring detracts.

"Sheep in snow-storm crossing New Biggin Moor." (19.) T. S. Cooper, R.A.—One of Mr. Cooper's most effective pictures, to which too high praise cannot be awarded.

"Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time." (40.) Sir E. Landseer.—The finest picture in the Exhibition. Who does not know it? The fat good-humoured monk, with a scroll in his hand; the deer laying slaughtered on the ground; the speckled trout fresh caught from the brook running by the Abbey; the indications of good cheer which everywhere abound—the figures on the canvas seem to live, and to give the lie to the asceticism which we have been taught to believe prevailed in the old days. One such picture would be sufficient to make a life-long reputation.

"Gamekeepers and Dogs." (41.) R. Ansdell, A.R.A.—Few painters in oils approach Mr. Ansdell in this class of subjects, of which he is a perfect master. No. 41 is a good specimen of the peculiar powers of the artist, whose work has been introduced to our readers by an illustration in a previous number.

"Group of Cows Drinking." (42.) T. S. Cooper.—No one has succeeded in painting cows better than Mr. Cooper, whose fame yearly increases. In this group the master-hand is distinctly visible. The animals are such as you would see in a Warwickshire meadow cooling themselves in June.

"On the Sunny Side." (43.) George Smith. —A Roman girl with a pitcher "on the sunny side the way." This picture was painted in Rome, expressly for the Derby Exhibition, of which it is a very commendable feature. The artist could have got that bright costume which the maiden wears nowhere but at Rome.

"The Trent near Robin Wood." (45.) G. Turner.—Painted for this Exhibition. As it is one of the pictures "on sale," we shall be surprised if we see it on the walls many weeks without the mark "sold."

"Nacbody is Coming to Marry Me." (55.) T. Faed, R.A.—A subject which Mr. Faed has made his own: a girl whose pensive face tells her story at once. Treated in the artist's best manner.

"Ferreting for Rabbits." (61.) Alfred Green. —Mr. Green—a Birmingham artist, by the way—has put considerable power into this lively scene. Four boys are ferreting; one holds the ferret, whilst the others watch the burrow with eager and amusing earnestness. The picture will not probably wait long for a buyer.

WATER-COLOURS.

SOUTH SCREEN.

"Isola di San Giulo. Lago d'Orta. (62.) Collingwood Smith.—Has some almost Turneresque effects about it. A highly-creditable picture.

"Dandelion and Blue Bell" (63) and "Scarlet Runner and Wild Rose." (114.) Tidey.—Two fancy sketches having more realism about them than we like, but withal clever pictures.

"Defence of Latham House by the Countess of Derby." (67.) Cattermole.—A characteristic picture by this celebrated artist. One of the rooms in Latham House is full of armed men, defending the place from a besieging force in the Civil War time, which has given our artists so many subjects. Prominent amongst the defending party is the heroic Countess herself, whose firm will and defiant resistance have done their utmost to animate and inspire the men.

"Abbey Church of St. Ouen, Rouen." (71.) T. C. Dibdin.—A good representation of this grand old edifice, which all travellers to Paris by way of Rouen, the town of evil odours, have seen and admired.

"Repton Church." (76.) T. S. Gresley.—A carefully-painted sketch of a picturesque scene —Repton Church with its surrounding greenery.

"Throwing the Line" (80) and "Catching the Line." (94.) T. Drummond.—Two delightful pictures of sailor life. In the first a sturdy seaman is throwing the line, which is caught, as we see in the companion picture, by a bright-eyed lad. Both pictures are for sale.

"Trial Scene—'Merchant of Venice.'" (81.) A. Gilbert.—The well-known scene in the play where Portia is addressing the Court. The figures and grouping are excellent.

"The Belfry of Herbledon Church" (79) and "York Minster." (96.) Louise Rayner.—Two pictures giving great promise. Miss Rayner has evidently gone through her probationship in Art with every determination to make a name. If she continues to produce such pictures as these, she will gain what is more solid than fame, and deservedly so.

"Patras" (78), "Thebes" (95), "The Parthenon" (102), "Tombs of Platea" (120), and "Rome" (121.) H. Williams.—A series of well-executed pictures highly interesting and admirably executed. The view of the classic Parthenon is depicted with great fidelity.

"Monks at Matins." (89.) L. Haghe.—The artist has given us a scene from the monastic life. Some monks are standing round a rude lectern, on which rests the service-book, from which they are saying Matins in the early morning by candle-light. A faint streak of light penetrates the monastery, and through a door a muffled figure is seen descending into the chamber where the Brothers are at their prayers.

"The Murder of Duncan." (105.) G. Cattermole.—A vivid realisation of the murder-scene in "Macbeth." The picture is rendered the more interesting from the fact that it was the last water-colour executed by the lamented artist.

"The Witches, Macbeth" (112) is another *genre* picture by the same talented artist.

"The Daughter of Herodias Dancing before Herod." (117.) E. H. Corbould.—One of Mr. Corbould's greatest pictures. The principal figure, Herodias's daughter, is painted with marvellous grace; the flesh-tints are wonderful.

"A Dream of Fair Women." (122.) E. H. Corbould.—In this picture the artist has excelled himself. He has painted something that will long endure. The three principal personages represented are Helen of Troy, Iphigenia, and Cleopatra, who, it will be remembered by all who have read Tennyson's charming poem, are thus referred to by the Laureate:—

HELEN OF TROY.

At length I saw a lady within call,
Stiller than chiselled marble, standing there,
A daughter of the gods, divinely tall,
And most divinely fair.

IPHIGENIA.

But she, with sick and scornful looks averse,
To her full height her stately stature draws;
"My youth," she said, "was blasted with a curse;
This woman was the cause."

CLEOPATRA.

I turning saw, throned on a flowery rise,
One sitting on a crimson scarf unrolled;
A queen, with swarthy cheeks and bold black eyes,
Brow-bound with burning gold.

All that is seen in the dream is depicted with remarkable power. None but a painter-poet could have produced such a picture as the "Dream of Fair Women." It will interest many to know that for the figures of Helen, Iphigenia, and Cleopatra, three Derbyshire ladies sat.

"The Fern Cutters." (139.) Townley Green. —A bright little picture that everyone is the better for looking at.

"Near Dale Abbey." (153.) J. S. Gresley.—One of Mr. Gresley's characteristic bits; it is marked "on sale."

OIL PAINTINGS.

NORTH SCREEN.

"Altar-piece, taken at Sebastopol, September 9, 1855, by Captain R. E. Roe. (155A.)—The artist of this altar-piece is unknown; Fra Angelica is credited with it. Captain Roe, a connoisseur and collector, got it from Sebastopol during the campaign, and that is all that is known about it. It is a most singular production, and we should say almost unique in this country. The subject is "The Adoration." The figures of the Shepherds and the Infant Babe are revealed through a covering of ornamental metal work, enriched with glittering stones. It formed the altar-piece of the Greek Chapel at Sebastopol.

"Eagle and its Prey." (279.) G. F. Day.—In bird-painting Mr. Day is in his element. He has been very successful in his treatment of the king of birds in this picture, which he has painted expressly for the Exhibition.

"All Saints, Derby." (278.) James Eyre.—This is a street scene in Derby, by a local artist, whom we may compliment upon his work.

"Barrow-on-Trent." (372.) G. Turner.—Here we have another Derby artist's work; it bears indications of ability, and would doubtless soon find a purchaser if it were on sale, which it is not.

"The Vesper Bell." (413.) G. Cattermole.—"The last work of George Cattermole—not quite finished. July, 1868." It is saddening to look upon these "last pictures," whether the artist be famous or unknown; but the "last work" of a man like Cattermole is not to be gazed at without deep regret; and we can but take to heart the reflection that as "life is short," so "art is long." "The Vesper Bell" is a deliciously delicate bit, which everyone who sees must covet.

In this hasty outline of the pictorial treasures of the Exhibition many notable works are omitted, and many more noticed with necessary brevity. In future numbers we hope to revert to the collection of pictures—especially rich in the works of the old masters—and to give some details of the other departments.

The work of collection and arrangement has all been done by committees, with Lieut-Col. Wilmot, M.P., as chairman, and Captain F. N. Smith as vice-chairman. The committees are constituted as follows:

Fine Arts and Industrial Committee: Captain A. H. Allport, Mr. Walter Boden, Captain-Commandant Buchanan, Major W. H. Cox, Mr. A. O. Deacon, Mr. John Davis, T. E. Evans, Esq., Mayor, Mr. S. W. Fearn, Mr. T. B. Forman, Mr. J. Hall, Mr. J. Haslem, Mr. J. Haywood, Mr. G. Haywood, Mr. George Holme, jun., Captain Holmes, Mr. L. Jewitt, F.S.A., Mr. R. A. R. Jones, Mr. R. Keene, Mr. F. Longdon, Mr. F. J. Lucas, Mr. F. J. Robinson, Mr. Thos. Roe, jun., Captain F. N. Smith, Hon. A. Strutt, Dr. Taylor, Captain Turpie, Mr. Alfred Wallis, Mr. W. Bemrose, jun., *Honorary Secretary*.—Antiquities Committee: Major Cox and Mr. Lucas.—Mineralogy Committee: Mr. J. Heywood, Rev. J. M. Mello, Hon. A. Strutt, Mr. Beresford Wright. —Music and Entertainment Committee: Captain H. Bemrose, Mr. C. C. Bowring, Mr. E. Bemrose, Major Cox, Mr. C. H. Coulson, Mr. E. V. Hall, Mr. G. S. Hendley, Mr. W. Naylor, Mr. F. J. Robinson, Mr. R. J. Smith, Mr. W. W. Woodward.—Floor and Decoration Committee: Captain Balguy, Mr. E. Cooling, Mr. James Crump, Mr. W. Monkhouse, Mr. T. Morley, Mr. E. Pratt, Mr. F. J. Robinson.—Finance Committee: Mr. James Lingard, Mr. J. F. Thirlby, Captain F. N. Smith, Captain Turpie.

Mr. Alfred Madeley is the general secretary.

The guiding spirit of the Exhibition, however, has been Mr. John Walsh, who has reduced what was Chaos into a state of order; and we think the committee have been most fortunate in obtaining his services. Mr. Walsh was the manager of the Bolton Exhibition, and of the Missionary Exhibition at Manchester, two of the most successful gatherings ever held. For his services at both of these Exhibitions he received the congratulations of high art-authorities; and we shall be surprised if his energy and good management do not ensure for the Derby Exhibition as great a success as that of Bolton and Manchester.

The smallpox rages with such intensity at Munich that the King has been obliged to abandon the annual celebration of the fête of the Order of St. George.

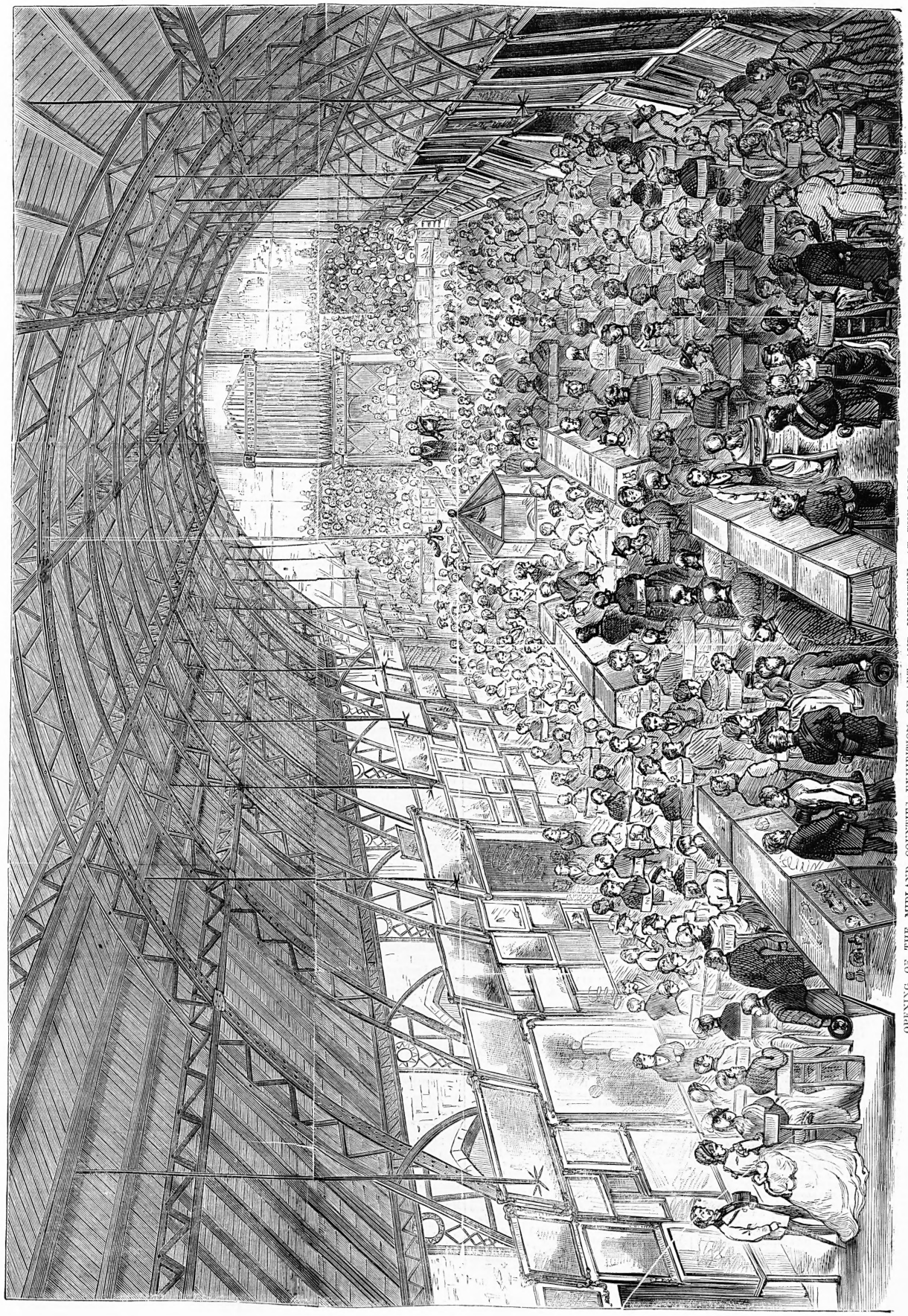
His Grace the Duke of Norfolk has presented £1,000 to the fund for the erection of a Roman Catholic Orphanage and Idustrial School, on a site selected for the purpose between Woraall and Oughtibridge.

FEARFUL COLLISION AT SEA.—Late on Friday night a Tyne steamer, in ballast, the Jesmond, ran into a Sunderland steamer called the Earl of Elgin, laden with coal and bound for Bordeaux. The latter sank in a few minutes, with her engines going full speed ahead, The greater part of the persons on board were in bed when the accident happened, but rushed on deck in their night dresses. Amongst these were three women, viz., the daughter of the captain, the wife of the chief mate, and the wife of the captain of another vessel. Only five men were saved.

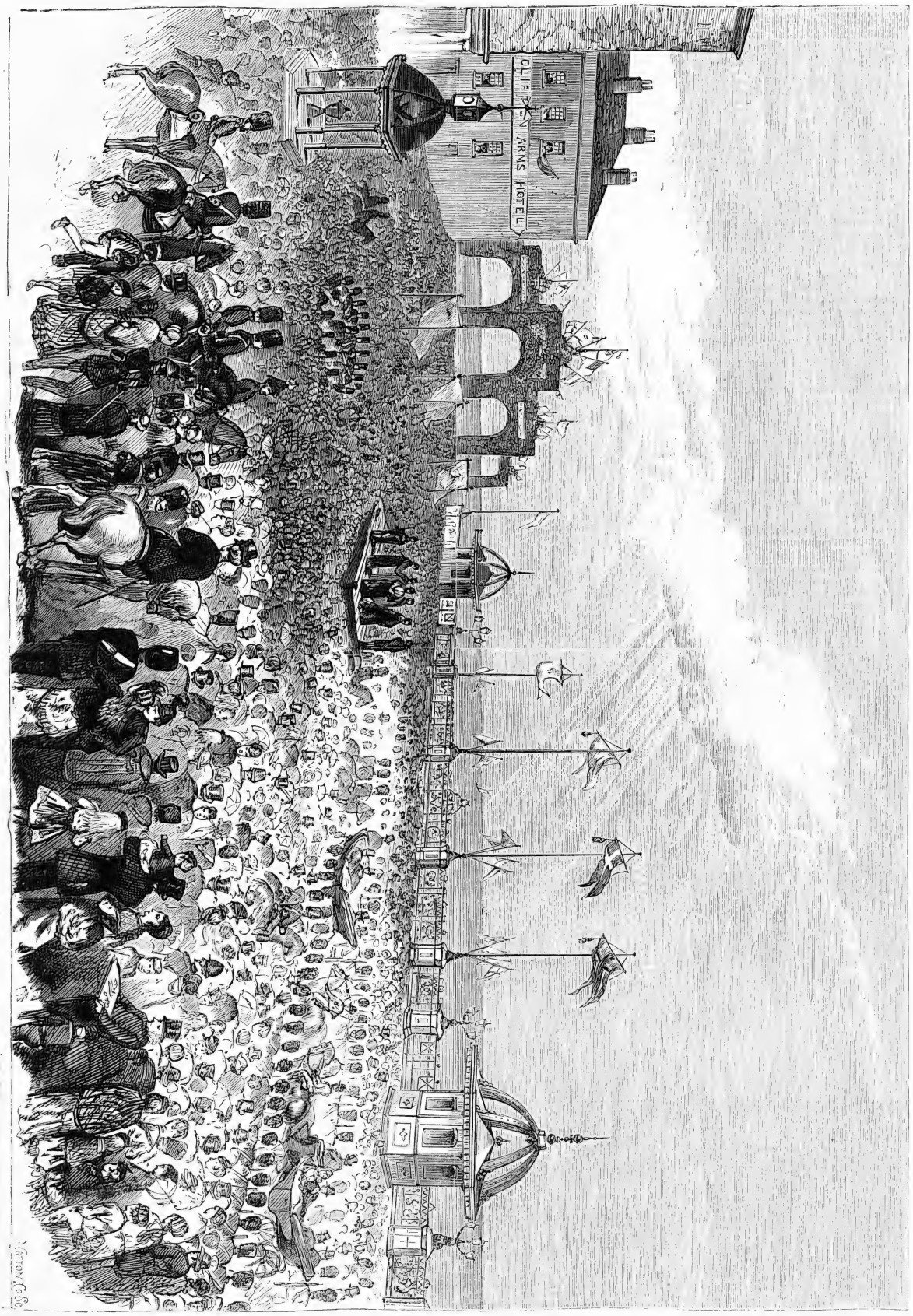
NARROW ESCAPE OF FOUR MINERS.—On Friday afternoon, in Largoward South Pit, Fifeshire, while four miners were being raised in the cage, the lifting rope suddenly gave way, precipitating cage and men to the bottom of the working. Fortunately the cage had not reached a very great height when the accident occurred. As it is, all the four men are more or less injured; but none dangerously so, unless there be internal injuries. After some little delay they were driven home in carts. It is not known how the accident, which is the first of the kind for a long course of years, occurred.

A DEVONSHIRE TRAGEDY.—On Friday night a Devonshire farmer, whose heavy libations prevented his saving the last train, slept at the White Lion, Barnstaple. In the night he arose, and on returing to his bed mistook the room, and entered that of the landlord, whose name is Yeo. The landlord, whose libations seem also to have been excessive, awoke in terror, and thinking the intruder was a robber obtained a razor, and attacked the unlucky farmer, cutting off his nose, and inflicting other fatal wounds. Another lodger named Jones, came to the rescue, but was also frightfully wounded. Yeo is in custody, and states he thought the men were robbers.

"I had been afflicted nine years with rheumatism and griping pains all over my body, so as to be unable to work, and had been confined to my bed several weeks, when I heard of Perry Davis's Pain Killer, and sent for a bottle. I commenced using it immediately, and within twelve hours was free from pain and able to go down stairs, and I believe it will eventually quite restore the use of my paralysed limbs.—George Hewson, Warrington, Aug. 15, 1867.—To P. Davis & Son, London, W.C."



OPENING OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES EXHIBITION OF ART AND INDUSTRY, AT THE DRILL HALL, DERBY. (See p. 602.)



OPENING OF BLACKPOOL PROMENADE AND PIER.—(See page 608.)

THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

ASSYRIAN.

The influence of the Egyptian upon the ornamental art of ancient Assyria is obvious. Few specimens of the latter style exist, but they are numerous enough to prove undoubtedly its origin, and to show that it was inferior to that from which it sprung.

"The oil'd and curl'd Assyrian Bull" is a closer imitation of the original type than was attempted by the Egyptians, and is, according to the rules we have referred to, less strictly artistic for that reason. The same remark applies to all figures represented in Assyrian ornament, as will be at once apparent upon comparing the examples we have selected with those of the parent style.

It is to be regretted that we have not more material than is extant at the present day by which to judge the true condition of Assyrian and Persian art in ancient times. Babylon, Persepolis, and Nineveh have left but few signs of their greatness.

The destruction of Nineveh by fire, which, according to Josephus, took place some 600 years before the Christian Æra, must have deprived the world of some grand works of architecture and design.

Recent excavations upon the site have confirmed this supposition, and have but resulted in the discovery of sculptured slabs and such monuments as resisted the power of the flames.

The very position of the great city was disputed until these excavations were made. Tradition had attached the name of Nineveh to a considerable group of mounds supposed until lately to be mere heaps of earth and rubbish upon the eastern bank of the Tigris. In the year 1841 M. Botta, the French Consul, determined to examine more carefully than had hitherto been attempted one of these mounds, and discovered a series of upright slabs in coarse, grayish alabaster, sculptured in bas-relief with figures of men and animals.

These slabs were found to be the panelling of the lower part of a room filled with earth and rubbish. A doorway opened into a second apartment, and further excavations disclosed a series of halls and chambers of different dimensions lined with similar sculptured slabs. After some months' labour the greater part of a magnificent palace was laid bare. The edifice had evidently been destroyed by fire, which had calcined every object it had not completely consumed.

M. Botta's discoveries were followed by those of Mr. Layard in another locality, where ruins of a similar character, though of greater antiquity and of more importance, as being the remains of buildings of several different epochs, were uncovered.

Signs of a fearful conflagration were everywhere visible. The sculptures were calcined, although in some cases they were perfectly preserved with all their original sharpness and minute details. Another instance of an irreparable loss to the history of art is in the total annihilation of Persepolis, an ancient city of Persia—one of the wonders of the East. It is said to have been the site of a magnificent pile of architecture, for the foundation of which there was cut out from the side of a hill, at a great distance from the ground, an immense platform in the shape of a series of terraces. These terraces were covered with sculptured porticoes, gigantic statues, and colossal temples and palaces. Each Persian king in succession extended and enriched the splendid structure, until it was said to be the crown and glory of the civilized world.

The splendour of Persepolis began to decline at the time of the overthrow of the Persian empire. Alexander the Great burned a considerable part of it, including its royal palace. After the date at which, according to the Second Book of Maccabees, Antiochus Epiphanes attempted to plunder its temples, it disappears altogether from the page of history, and with it all traces of its grandeur. The tall white forms of several columns, says the historian we quote, standing sentinel over the remains of many temples and palaces on the solitary plain of Merdusht, still preserve the memory of the long-perished glories of Persepolis.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of specimens of the Assyrian and Persian styles, we are able to infer that in colouring they were perhaps even more brilliant than the Egyptian.

Primary colours were principally used, and that most judiciously; blue, red, and yellow being employed strictly according to the acknowledged principle which tells us that blue recedes, yellow advances, and that red has an effect more neutral than either upon the eye. The colours green, orange, buff, and gold were also lavishly employed. Moreover, from that which has come down to us, it may be inferred that the Greeks derived several of the types from Assyrian ornaments, such as the guilloche or *spina* and the honeysuckle: and Mr. Owen Jones calls attention to the fact that the principle contained in some of the designs of this school supplies the germs of all the ornamentation of the Moors and Arabs, and that one of them alone contains the principle from which would be generated all those exquisite forms of diaper which covered the domes of the mosques of Cairo and the walls of the Alhambra.

(To be continued.)

THE QUEEN'S MENAGERIE,

WOMBWELL'S ROYAL NO. 1.

VISIT OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Mr. John Ruskin, in his inaugural address on assuming the Slade Professorship of Fine Arts, at Oxford, commended, *inter alia*, to his hearers the study of Natural History. As regards other and "drier" departments of knowledge, the advice might have been more needed than in the case of one the pursuit of which will be owned by all who have gone into it as being its own exceeding great reward. We are reminded of this by the still prosperous existence of that old friend of our childhood, Wombwell's Royal Menagerie No. 1, without exception the most numerous, varied, and best collection of what are known as "wild animals" now travelling. The Royal Zoological Society of London, in its long-established and permanent home in the Regent's Park, may, on the whole, excel it; but the attraction and the value of the Regent's Park Gardens mean nothing to hundreds of thousands of persons who never have had, and possibly never may have, the opportunity of seeing the zoological treasures gathered there. It is to this important constituency that Wombwell's Menagerie appeals. We are, therefore, glad to record the prosperity of this celebrated wandering teacher of Natural History.

A rather unexpected circumstance connected with this famed zoological collection occurred on Saturday, October 23rd, 1869, at Ballater, a small town six miles from Balmoral Castle. The Menagerie was on exhibition at Ballater, and crowded with visitors, when a mounted messenger arrived from Balmoral, with a special command from her Majesty the Queen for a private exhibition of the collection, at half-past three o'clock, for the younger members of the Royal Family. Mr. Fairgrieve, the proprietor, intimated this to the visitors, and the enclosure was at once cleared for the reception of the Royal party. Precisely at the hour named, the Princess Louise, the Princess Beatrice, and the Prince Leopold arrived at the Menagerie, attended by the Duchess of Athole, Lord Bridport, General Grey, Sir Thomas Biddulph, and a numerous suite. Mr. Fairgrieve had the honour of conducting the august visitors round the collection. The performances of the lions, leopards, and elephants appeared to much please the Royal party, the Princesses and Prince being highly amused with the elephants. Many enquiries were made as to the working of such a vast travelling establishment, and much interest was expressed at the explanations. When the Royal visitors left the Menagerie for Balmoral, after a stay of an hour and a quarter, General Grey informed Mr. Fairgrieve that the visit had been a very pleasurable one, and that the whole party had much enjoyed it. The Princess Louise personally complimented Mr. Fairgrieve on the splendid appearance of the entire collection, and graciously thanked him for his attention to the party during its visit. The magnificent band of the Menagerie performed the National Anthem on the arrival and departure of the illustrious visitors. A guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of the 92nd Highlanders, under the command of the Hon. Captain Dawson, lined the approaches to the Menagerie, and a strong party of police kept the immense crowd of spectators from pressing too closely on the Royal carriages. We have pleasure in producing an illustration of the visit of the Royal party.

The above is the fourth occasion on which Royalty has patronised Wombwell's Royal Menagerie No. 1. It was previously honoured at Thirsk, on May 3rd, 1830; at Windsor Castle, on October 27th, 1834; and again at Windsor Castle, on October 27th, 1842. Mrs. Wombwell and Mr. Alex. Fairgrieve are the only menagerie proprietors who have ever received letters from Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen acknowledging Mr. Wombwell's visits to Windsor Castle, and the visit of the Royal Family at Ballater, Scotland.

This celebrated Menagerie owes its origin to the late Mr. George Wombwell, by whom it was organised and personally carried on for forty-five years. Mr. Wombwell died at Northallerton, Yorkshire, in November, 1850, at the ripe age of 73, and was buried in Highgate Cemetery, London. He bequeathed his extensive zoological collection to his widow, who, for upwards of fifty-five years, was attached to the Menagerie, never leaving her post. Mrs. Wombwell, some years after the decease of her husband, having secured an honourable independency, retired, on the 1st of January, 1866, in favour of her nephew, Mr. Alexander Fairgrieve, of Edinburgh, by whom the Menagerie is now personally conducted.

A few particulars regarding the working staff of this mammoth establishment may be interesting. The Menagerie employs a staff of over forty men, and fifty powerful draught horses for removing the waggons, the largest ever used for travelling. In addition to the horse-power, the elephants, camels, and dromedaries are also used for this service. There is a secretary (Mr. E. Stevenson), whose department is to answer all communications, attend to the advertising, despatch of bills, &c., and to represent the proprietor at a permanent office, 60, Woodborough-road, Nottingham. The entire business arrangements of this Menagerie are conducted on precisely the same principles as those adopted in large commercial houses; and the secretary's whole time is devoted to the duties of his position. There is an agent, who generally travels eight days in advance, and who may be said to be (under the instructions of the proprietor) the "pilot" of the Menagerie. He makes all the necessary arrangements for stabling, exhibition-ground, &c. He has a very handsome equipage, and having formed contracts with lessees of ground, inn-keepers, &c., on the arrival of the Menagerie in a town the waggons are drawn on to the ground set apart for them, and the horses sent off to the stables. There are fifteen horse-keepers, whose sole duties are to look after the horses and act as drivers, assisted by the "inside" men. The "inside" men are twelve in number; their duty is to look after and keep clean the interior of the Menagerie, and to attend on the animals. Each man has his own department. One procures the hay and straw; another is butcher, and provides the meat for the animals; another attends to the lighting of the Menagerie, &c. Two head-keepers have charge of the animals, feeding them, and seeing that they are properly attended to. They give directions to the "inside" men, when necessary, describe the animals, and make them go through their performances. An inspector of waggons sees all repairs properly executed. The present inspector has been attached to the Menagerie for forty-five years. The band is composed of ten members, whose duties are entirely devoted to the stage and the musical department. The whole is under the personal direction and superintendence of the proprietor.

Everyone is familiar with the square vehicles, half-waggon, half-show, which heralded the approach of the long-anticipated "Fair day" of our childhood, and which were a never-failing attraction with their trim windows decked with muslin curtains, and inaccessible door with a knocker out of reach of anyone but a giant. The very smoke that issued from the chimney seemed to tell of wonders to be seen in the establishment. What marvels of astonishment used to be contained in those tiny habitations! But time goes on and everything grows bigger and broader, and in our day the proprietor of a travelling exhibition lives in a house of two apartments fitted with every imaginable appliance for comfort, and every necessary for the well-being of a household. Mr. Fairgrieve's carriage is the handsomest and most perfect specimen of this kind of dwelling in Europe. It is some eighteen or twenty feet long, with well-fitting windows and stained glass ventilators in the raised roof. The panels are painted a deep lake, bearing the arms of England and Scotland in alternate compartments. The painting and gilding of these are exquisitely finished, and the whole is in perfect taste. The interior is in two compartments, forming sitting-room and bed-room, the whole being lined with polished mahogany, and fitted with handsome handles and finger-plates. The cushions are of leather, and the floors carpeted as in an ordinary sitting-room. The beds, of which there are two, resemble the berths of a ship, and are shut in with polished doors. There are drawers deep and wide enough to hold the handsomest feminino wardrobe without crushing it, and cupboards everywhere. A trim little fireplace, all shining with polished brass work, and ornamented with a neat fender, serves for warmth, and a large mirror over it adds to the smartness of the sitting-room. The carriage was built for Mr. Wombwell at a cost of somewhere about £800, and was then looked upon as a marvel in coach-building.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to match so complete a travelling zoological establishment as the Queen's Menagerie, Wombwell's Royal No. 1. It is a *bonâ fide* naturalist's collection, worth many thousands of pounds, and cannot fail to interest all students of Natural History. The collection was never in finer form or more calculated to repay inspection than it now is. The specimens of the leonine tribe include no less than eleven kings of the forest (of three different descriptions)—one of which, called "Hannibal," has a head that Mr. Tenniel must have copied for the typical British Lion which he occasionally presents us with—together with tigers and tigresses, leopards and leopardesses, in endless profusion, and in the finest condition. It is a sensational sight to see these *carnivaræ*, when their feelings are worked upon by the advent of feeding time. At other times some of them look sleepy enough, but "that tocsin of the soul, the dinner bell," wakes them into a fiercely-active condition, which is worth seeing, especially when the keepers make believe to interfere with the food before the animals.

Of the keepers, Lorenzo, the lion and elephant trainer, is the only wild beast tamer who has ever had the honour of performing before the Royal Family of Great Britain. To see Lorenzo enter the den is almost sufficient to send an excitable female into hysterics; but the lion-tamer has the animals under such complete subjection that all apprehensions for his safety are groundless. He makes his back, as it were, the tiled roof of a house, and the lions and lionesses race over him with loud growlings. He thrusts his head into the biggest lion's mouth, and then, clutching the creature's huge jaws, clacks his strong teeth together like castanets. He flogs his shaggy pupils with a handwhip (probably having a small crowbar in his pocket in case of need); sits upon one wild beast, rests his feet on another, and pokes a third sportively in the ribs. It is an extraordinary sight—the group of tawny, acrid-smelling monsters crouched together in a pyramid in a corner of the cage, shrinking and wincing from Lorenzo's little whip. The biggest lion is furthest off. He thinks he is out of the whip's range, and he gives his master a howl of hatred, spits at him, and flings out his great paw towards him, as though he would dearly like to "give him one." We wonder what would happen were Lorenzo to drop his whip through the bars? Would his pupils fall upon him, and devour him? Lorenzo looks like an American. A wiry, well-set, Western kind of man he is, with grey eyes of power—eyes that have watched many "big ba'r fights," and weighed the eventualities of a contest with many of the most "catawampous of critters." Eugène Sue gave his lion tamer, Morok, a preliminary education as a Russian courier; but a trapper's life in the West would, we should think, be the best apprenticeship for him who desires to acquire dominion over wild beasts.

No Menagerie would be complete without one specimen, at least, of the elephant tribe. There are two at Wombwell's Royal No. 1, both of them exhibiting an intelligence in going through certain performances which makes one wonder which most to admire, the preternatural sagacity of the animals or the skill and patience which must have been bestowed upon their training. In a word, the entire collection comprised in the Menagerie is, so far, complete, and their condition, as we have said, unusually fine, for animals naturally wild kept in a state of captivity.

The splendid brass band of the Queen's Menagerie, Wombwell's Royal No. 1, conducted by Mr. J. Cass, is, for its strength, confessedly the best travelling. It comprises gentlemen of tried ability, whose lengthened connection has enabled them to attain that degree of efficiency only to be arrived at by such means; and its performances of both sacred and secular music are always listened to with pleasure. In reference to the widely-celebrated band of this establishment, Mr. W. F. Wallett, the Queen's Jester, in his recently published "Autobiography," says:

"Having heard much of the wonders of Gainsborough Mart, I resolved to visit that noted fair. After a long trudge my labours were amply rewarded by my first view of Wombwell's Menagerie, while my ears were regaled by the sweet harmony of the powerful and talented band. Those who can remember this orchestra can imagine the impression it made upon me when the 'Hallelujah Chorus' first struck my ear." The *Glasgow Herald*, in a recent notice of the collection, says: "We must not omit to mention that the celebrated brass band of Wombwell's retains its long-established repute as an 'institution' to which nothing of the kind is comparable. It is very likely incompatible with the proprietor's arrangements that such a thing should be done; but if it were possible that the band of the Menagerie could give a concert of an hour or an hour and a half's duration in some suitable building before they leave town, it would be a special treat to many of the music-lovers of Glasgow."

We hope that the Menagerie, under the intelligent direction of its present energetic proprietor, Mr. Alexander Fairgrieve, may long continue its career of usefulness. The Queen's Menagerie, Wombwell's Royal No. 1, is a monument to the man who conceived it, and who possessed the genius to carry his conception into practical effect.

The secretary of this establishment is a native of, and a resident in, the Midlands. We congratulate Mr. Fairgrieve upon possessing the services of Mr. E. Stevenson, of Nottingham, whose ability and fitness for the position he holds are unquestionable.

A REMINISCENCE.

The church was open; through its shrouded door
We passed out of the glare and noisy street;
Faint fell our footsteps on the marble floor,
With mystic odours the dim aisles were sweet,
One evening in the early Summer's prime—
To be remembered to the end of time!

Few lights there were; from windows near the roof
Some rays descended through the painted pane,
And, crossed by others, made a warp and woof
Of richest colour, falling like the rain.
Sweet-smelling offerings from hands not chary
Lay at the sandalled feet of sculptured Mary.

The choir deserted and the organ dumb,
A coloured silence and a scented gloom,—
A resting-place, where weariness might come,
As at the marriage-feast, and yet find room;
Not weary were we in that sunny weather,
For both were young and we were yet together.

Do you remember Flandrin's paintings there,
The "Seven Stations?" In the waning light
How full of sadness and of pain they were!
It all comes back to me, that scene to-night;
Perhaps because in this still, perfumed hour,
Memory itself blooms—like the passion flower.

Often since then, when you were far away,
And for me, too, youth's holiday was done,
I've smelt those odours at the fall of day,
And closed my eyes again to see the sun
His long, last rays among the dim aisles shed,
And hang a golden aureole round your head.

Do you remember, the one candle burned
On the high altar; in the chapel small,
To right and left, three glimmered as we turned—
Lights like green glowworms on the pictured wall,
And you compared them to the faint joys left
To life when Love from its high altar's reft.

Often the chiming quarter sounded, yet
We neither moved to go, scarcely we spoke;
Each felt the hour a jewel to be set
In after time—it was! The scythe's keen stroke
May mow a hundred flowers; this was a gem
Too diamond bright to share the fate of them.

Somewhere to-day blazes with ruddy flame
The very ruby once on Aaron's breast,
Glittering and sparkling through all time the same,
Lost in the dust or on a monarch's crest.
Kings die—their jewelled crowns shine none the less;
Life ceases—but harms not love's perfectness.

Nothing is lost: the dew-drop on the leaf,
Drunk by the morning sun, shall bye-and-bye,
When to glad dawn succeed clouds dark as grief,
And angry thund'rings rend the leaden sky,
In the sweet calm that comes when storms are spent,
Be found with amethyst and em'rald blent.

So with our love. What though the fire burn low?
A breath can kindle it. The flashing flame
That set my heart in other days aglow
Lives in the mould'ring spark, which, at your name,
Stirs something in my blood, and makes it start
From quietness to tumult through my heart.

ST. GERMAIN.

MARAVILLA COCOA FOR BREAKFAST.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. For homeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only, by all Grocers. [717

IMPORTANT.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1801, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. 25 per cent saved in value. [537

GENTLEMEN, desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection, should supply their Laundresses with the "GLENFIELD STARCH," which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying alike to the senses of sight and touch. [710

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also Mrs. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position.—(ADVT.) [643

TABLE-TALK.

Among the important art sales of the present season, not the least interesting will be the dispersion, by Messrs. Christie and Manson, on May 21 and 23, of the 300 fine works of modern painters, collected with so much discrimination, during the last forty years, by the late Mr. Edwin Bullock, of Hawthorn House, Handsworth, Birmingham. The capital of the Hardware kingdom and the toy-shop of Europe, has long been distinguished for the artistic taste of some of its merchant princes, and the splendid galleries that they have established at the outlay of hundreds of thousands of pounds. To go from Mr. Bullock's to Mr. Gillott's, and from there to Mr. Birch's, was to pay a visit to three of the most remarkable and important collections of modern art in the country; and there were others, too—Mr. Reeves, Mr. Butler, &c.—the formation of whose galleries has been of great assistance to many artists who are now famous. Mr. Bullock's pictures include Eastlake's "Ruth and Boaz," Landseer's "Highland Shepherd's Home," Maclise's "Alfred in the Danish Camp," Turner's "Venice," Callcott's "Hampstead Heath," and a long list of celebrated works. There are several by Etty, although not equal in importance to those in Mr. Gillott's collection. Yet there is one famous Etty, "A Scene from Comus." This is the lunette, painted expressly for the series of pictures in the Queen's Summer-house at Buckingham Palace, but refused admittance there on the ground of its impropriety in the treatment of the female figures—nearly nude, in their diaphanous drapery—an allegation which sorely offended the sensitive painter, and deeply touched him on a subject which he had eloquently defended in the autobiographical sketch contributed by himself to the *Art Journal*, not many months before he died (see vol. for 1849, p. 40). As it hung over the fire-place in Mr. Bullock's drawing-room, face to face with the sunny splendours of Turner's "Venice," it was hard to say which of the two pictures was the more distinguished for luminous beauty and sensuous colouring. Mr. Bullock was a personal friend of David Cox, who had painted for him more than one hundred of his masterpieces; and Mr. Bullock's friends would joke him by saying that if he would hang out a sign, "One hundred David Coxes to be seen within!" it alone would be sufficient to attract thousands of art-pilgrims to Hawthorn House. We were once present when a "mutual friend" introduced to each other two gentlemen, with the words "Two patrons of modern art ought to know each other." "And," interrupted the one, "you will smile when you hear that my name is Bullock." "If so," replied the other, "You can laugh outright, when you know that my name is Sheepshanks." It is needless to say that these two distinguished patrons of art were fast friends from that moment.

Are anachronisms in costume permissible? is a question that might pertinently be addressed to certain artists on wood and the boards—in other words, to those artists whose drawings on the wood illustrate serial stories, and to actors and actresses on the stage who impersonate the characters in modern farces and comedies. The latter are the greater culprits in this respect, and their sins against chronological correctness of costume are outrageously heavy. Provided that the action of the farce or comedy is supposed to be in "modern" times, the *dramatis personæ* are dressed in all the ultra extravagance of the fashion that may prevail at the moment of the performance. The date of the Comedy may be assigned to 1840; but the dresses are those of 1870. Artists wilfully commit the same error. Here is Mr. F. A. Fraser, for example, who is a clever, facile draughtsman, and (very deservedly) has been selected to be the illustrator of four serial stories now in course of publication, viz., Mr. Anthony Trollope's "Ralph the Heir;" Mrs. Oliphant's "Three Brothers;" Mr. W. Gilbert's "Struggle in Ferrara," and "Dorothy Fox" in *Good Words*. Now, the writer of the last-mentioned story, very distinctly dates its opening chapters in the year 1856, and the Quaker dress of Dorothy Fox is very properly contrasted with the fashionable dress of Miss Verschoyle, by its absence of crinoline. Yet, Mr. Fraser gives us the fashions of fourteen years later. These anachronisms ought not to be permitted, though they are but too common. They are neither necessary to the success of artists on the wood nor artistes on the boards; and a notable proof of the latter proposition has just occurred, for on April 13 Goldsmith's famous comedy "She Stoops to Conquer," which Mrs. Wood had put upon the stage of the St. James's Theatre, with the greatest care for the most minute accuracy in costume, was performed for the 152nd time, and was even then withdrawn in the height of its success. What would poor Goldie have said to this? though it had an immense success when it was produced at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1773, the year before its author's death; and Dr. Johnson said of it, that "he knew of no comedy for many years that had answered so much the great end of comedy—making an audience merry." It has stood this test; for, after a century of years, it has been performed for a century-and-a-half of nights, with elaborate attention to the chronology of costume. West's "Death of Wolfe," though painted by a "classical artist," marked an era in art, in the return to naturalness, and correct delineation of dress: though sculptors still continue to represent nineteenth century heroes as Roman generals, or in still more airy costumes. Bacon's statue of Dr. Johnson, in St. Paul's Cathedral, is, perhaps, the least offensive of these anachronisms in marble; for there was much both in Johnson's figure and nature that assimilated to the Herculean form there represented, swathed in a sheet, and pondering over a scroll. Yet, the costume is undoubtedly a sculptured lie, and the incongruity was made the more apparent on a certain occasion when we stood before it; for on the forefinger of the lexicographer's right hand (which is directed to the lower part of the scroll, on which his left elbow is rested) was hung a placard on which was printed this thoroughly English caution: "The Public is requested not to injure the Monuments." A French gentleman who was with us, and who was happily ignorant of our insular tongue, enquired what was the meaning of this legend to which Dr. Johnson's hand was so significantly pointing. We are afraid that, for very shame, we translated it for him thus: "This is the monument erected to the memory of the illustrious Johnson." Our French friend was perfectly satisfied with our translation; but thought that the inscription might have been affixed to the base of the statue.

Our book-illustrators can, however, plead an illustrious precedent for purposely deviating from chronicled accuracy in the costumes of their heroes and heroines. For, in the second number of "Vanity Fair" (1847), Mr. Thackeray made this personal explanation in a foot-note: "It was the author's intention, faithful to history, to depict all the characters of this tale in their proper costumes, as they wore them at the commencement of the century. But, when I remember the appearance of people in those days, and that an officer and lady were actually habited like this"—(here followed a characteristic sketch)—"I have not the heart to disfigure my heroes and heroines by costumes so hideous; and have, on the contrary, engaged a model of rank dressed according to the present fashion!" Without being able to plead his excuse, too many of our book-illustrators follow Mr. Thackeray's example.

THE PLEBISCITE.

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

Sunday passed off in Paris very quietly. The total result of the voting, exclusive of Algeria, is:—

7,257,379....Ayes.
1,530,909....Noes.

The quietude of the voting-day was, however, succeeded on Monday night by disturbances. About nine o'clock a large crowd rushed through the Faubourg du Temple, shouting, "*Vive la Republique*," and singing the *Marseillaise*. They overturned three omnibuses, and erected a barricade at the corner of that faubourg and the Rue Fontaine, which was, however, quickly removed. A body of Chasseurs rode down the faubourg at full speed, shouting "*Vive l'Empereur*." Another barricade was erected at the corner of the Rue Folie Mericourt and Rue Fontaine, where two omnibuses were overturned, which were cleared away by some of the Gardes de Paris, a large number of street boys shouting at the time "*Vive Rochefort*." All the shops in that district were closed. A third barricade was erected at Meaux. The Sergens de Ville dispersed the mob, which then passed down the Boulevard de La Villette. A large crowd assembled at the barracks of the Château d'Eau, when a body of troops came out, and, after the prescribed summons, charged the mob to clear the street. It is stated that one of the rioters was seriously wounded by a bayonet thrust. The same paper mentions two serious incidents—namely, that a sentry on duty in front of the barracks has disappeared, and that a soldier of the 7th Regiment of the Line during the affray went over to the rioters with all his arms and accoutrements. The deserter was arrested by the Sergens de Ville. Some groups of people collected before the garden of the Luxembourg, shouting alternately "*Vive l'Armée*," and "*Vive Rochefort*." Complete order prevails in the provinces.

The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* says a military cordon is strictly kept round the Belleville quarter. The Place du Château d'Eau was cleared on Tuesday night by small detachments of cavalry and infantry. Things did not look so serious as at this hour on Monday night. The agitation appeared to be decreasing. Still, an uneasy feeling prevailed.

At eight o'clock on Tuesday evening great crowds were assembled in the Faubourg du Temple, and there were some hostile groups at the corner of the Rue St. Maur; but the excitement was less than it was on the previous day, and there were no assemblages before the barracks of the Château d'Eau.

The disturbances were renewed on Tuesday night in the Faubourg du Temple. Barricades were erected, and at the top of one was planted a red flag. A workman fired at an officer and wounded him in the hand. Between 200 and 300 arrests were made. A barricade in the Rue Courselle was carried by the Gardes de Paris at the point of the bayonet; five of the rioters were seriously wounded. Three of the Gardes de Paris were also wounded, and one police agent was killed. At 2 a.m. on Wednesday the whole quarter of the Faubourg du Temple, between the canal and the exterior boulevard, was still surrounded by troops, several houses were searched, and any individual found armed was arrested. The soldiers are irritated against the rioters.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

It was fortunate that the Two Thousand created so much interest, for the remainder of Tuesday's programme was very weak; indeed, beyond the way in which Gertrude turned the tables on Pandore, there was nothing worth seeing. There were hardly so many people on the Heath as usual, still the town looked pretty full, and we heard many contradictory reports about the favourites. Macgregor pleased no one; indeed, when were the Newmarket wise-acres ever impressed with the winner? But Waugh was very confident, and openly said that he should finish first and second. Though Kingcraft remained firmly at the head of the poll up to the fall of the flag, he seemed to be regarded by all with an uncomfortable feeling of suspicion, but Stanley pleased the touts immensely, and Tom Dawson seemed meditating another Pretender *coup*. King o' Scots, however, was decidedly the lion of the day, and engrossed so much attention that his stable companion Normanby was entirely overlooked, while Astolfo, Claudius, and Co. were never mentioned.

As soon as Rosicrucian (who has been making a very cheap reputation lately) had cantered away from two wretched opponents over his favourite six furlongs, a move was made to the Rowley Mile, and people began to collect round the birdcage. They were, however, disappointed, as only King o' Scots, Normanby, and Astolfo were saddled there, the other seven being got ready at the "Ditch" stables. King o' Scots struck us as being much fitter than when we saw him at Northampton: he is a nice topped horse, though still a little coarse, and wore bandages on all four legs. Normanby pleased us very much when we saw him at Doncaster last September, and he has been going on the right way ever since. He is a fine, powerful, colt, perfectly sound, and altogether looked a very promising 66 to 1 chance. Astolfo is no bigger than he was last year, and his recent running over this course gave him no chance, so it was no wonder that Fordham, who had discarded the "black belt," did not look particularly happy.

The race needs little description. Sunlight had "a mission to fulfil" in making the running, a proceeding which he seemed to object to very strongly, and for upwards of half-an-hour we had the pleasure of watching him stand on his hind legs, wheel round and round, kick and plunge, &c., while a man and three or four boys made vain efforts to induce him to start. When the flag fell he lost several lengths, and though he showed a fine turn of speed, was never really dangerous. A great race has never been won in more hollow style, for Daley had only to sit still, and, hands down, let Macgregor canter past the post, while whips and spurs were working hard and vainly behind him. We had an opportunity of inspecting the winner after the race, and while those who heaped the greatest abuse on him before his grand performance are now the loudest in his praise, we cannot honestly say that he is at all a taking horse. His head is pretty, and his shoulders and back good; but he is very deficient in length, and has bad, "stilty" forelegs. However, they "run in all shapes," and fit and well on the day, nothing will have a chance with him over Epsom Downs.

The Newmarket Two Year Old Plate was the only race worthy of comment on Wednesday. Bayminster, who ran pretty well on Monday, was a good deal fancied; but the extra furlong showed him to be a non-stayer, and his stable companion, a weedy little filly by Macaroni from Alleyone, won easily. Ten, the same number that started for the Two Thousand, came to the post for the One Thousand, and the three placed were beautiful fillies. Hester has furnished one of the finest mares ever seen on the turf, and but for her drooping quarters would be almost perfect. Frivolity looked as pretty as ever, though she has not made proportionate improvement since last season, but Mahonia has grown into a fine slashing animal. Three hundred yards from home Grimshaw seemed a little uneasy on the favourite; she ran, however, with great stoutness, and won easily at the finish. Frivolity only beat Mahonia by a head for second place, and the three mentioned ran clean away from the rest of the field. We had a good look at the Bedford Lodge pair after the race; while Hester had not turned a hair, her stable companion sweated a good deal, and looked distressed. It is somewhat remarkable that Macaroni, Thormanby, and King Tom should have furnished the first three in both the great races of the week, King Tom being third on each occasion, and the other two first and second alternately. Great disappointment was felt that Blue Gown did not oppose Rosicrucian over the R. M.; however, Sir Joseph's horse received such a thorough beating from Idus at weight for age, that we shall not hear much more of his superiority to Mr. Andre's recent purchase. The Newmarket Stakes fell to Nobleman, but he had such a desperate struggle with Demidoff that he can have little chance for the Derby, as the latter is said to be immensely inferior to Prince of Wales, who unfortunately went amiss just before the "Guineas."

Mr. Naylor has sustained a great loss in the death of "Emperor" Stockwell, who died at Hooton Paddocks towards the end of last week. His career on the turf was extremely brilliant, as he won twelve races, including the Two Thousand and St. Leger, of the value of £9,890. His stud life was, however, even more remarkable; in twelve years his stock have won the enormous amount of £202,319. His most successful year was 1866, as by the aid of Lord Lyon, Repulse, Achievement, and others he put together £61,340, a larger amount than any other two sires have ever made in one season. Still he never succeeded well except with Touchstone mares, and in 1869 he was passed in the winning list by several younger sires.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Professor Tyndall will shortly give to the world a work on electricity and magnetism, the embodiment of a series of lectures which he is now delivering at the Royal Institution. We may presume that the volume will be uniform with those on "Heat" and "Sound," which, from their graphic and forcible style, have been so welcome to students of these particular subjects. Anticipating its publication, the Professor has communicated to the *Engineer* a description of the delicate contrivance by which he has been able to demonstrate the elongation of an iron bar at the instant of its magnetization by an encircling electric current, and its return to its normal length at the moment of demagnetization—a curious fact discovered some years since by Dr. Joule, of Manchester. These lengthenings and shortenings are accompanied by an audible clink-sound, which, taken in connexion with the alterations of length, prove that something like a sudden strain occurs in the iron when it takes up the magnetic condition. De la Rive considers that the phenomenon is caused by the particles of iron making an effort to arrange themselves in the line of magnetic force.

An amicable invasion of France has been made by two scientific doctors from the Jesuit college at Stonyhurst. Carrying with them as arms of peace a set of magnetic instruments, they have determined the changing position of the compass needle and the intensity of the earth's magnetic force at fourteen of the chief towns about the country. They have made, in effect, a magnetic survey of France, and their praiseworthy labours have given certain bewailers of the decline of French science an opportunity of airing their cynicisms. "Pauvre France!" says one of these, "Que tues vielle, pour ne pas dire décrépite." Although we quote these sentiments, we do not necessarily join in holding them.

To deprive coal gas of its noxious sulphuretted hydrogen lime is largely employed, and when its detergent power has become exhausted it is a refuse for which the only use hitherto found has been the limited one of applying it to the soil and about the roots of trees to destroy insects hurtful to vegetation. A higher use has now been discovered for it in the manufacture of a species of concrete which is available for many purposes, such as for plastering house walls, for casting into blocks and slabs to be used for hearthstones, and for mantle-pieces and jambs, and as a waterproof cement for various purposes of marine building. The *Builder* states that these applications are the subjects of a patent.

Domestic machinery has hitherto owed the perfection it has attained to American ingenuity. The egg-beaters, mincers, bread-slicers, pea-shellers, cherry-stoners, *et hoc genus omne*, are chiefly of transatlantic origin. But a Belgian priest, the director of the convent of St. Joseph-de-Notre-Dame-de-la-Trappe, has now appeared as a kitchen-engineer, and seeks the bubble reputation at the handle of a potato-peeler. There have been such machines before: we have all seen the spindle upon which an apple or a potato is spiked and rotated while a knife is guided over it to shave off the objectionable cuticle. But it takes longer to adjust the vegetable on one of these than it would to peel it by hand. The holy man's machine will pare from 500 to 800 pounds of potatoes in an hour, occupying only one pair of hands. The process is a rasping one. The tubers are cast into a perforated cylinder whose inside has a rough grating surface. This cylinder is rapidly turned, and the potatoes rubbing against its rasping sides and against each other are soon skinned, a constant stream of water carrying off the parings.

We may come to see asparagus cultivated for other than edible purposes. If the plant, instead of being cut down in its youth, as it now is, be allowed to attain maturity, it furnishes an abundance of dark red waxy-looking berries, about the size of green peas, and each containing four hard angular seeds. Upon these a German chemist has been experimenting, and he has found that if they are bruised, dried, and roasted like coffee berries, they may be used as such to a certain extent; equal parts of the coffee and asparagus seeds yielding a decoction not to be distinguished from first-class pure coffee. Then, too, the berries contain a large amount of grape-sugar, and therefore are capable of yielding some kind of spirit. But most important of all, a yellow-red colouring matter has been discovered in them, which yields, with salts of lead and alumnia, a yellow coloured pigment that may be used as a dye; though upon this point the researches are not complete owing to want of materials.

With regard to substitutes for coffee it would appear that such are not difficult to find. A report on the cultivation of sunflowers, lately presented to the Agricultural Society of the Punjab, mentions among other uses of the plant that its seeds are roasted and used for the purpose under notice.

If any are suspicious that the colour of their "tawny port" is due to the use of logwood by the wine-doctor, they may assure themselves by a simple test, detected by a French pharmacist, while studying the colouring properties of the dye-wood in connexion with the salts of copper. Strips of absorbent paper are to be steeped in a solution of acetate of copper, and dried. These form the test papers. One of them is to be dipped into the suspected wine and rapidly dried: if the liquor be naturally coloured the paper will be tinted with the familiar red-grey stain; but if logwood be present it will have become distinctly sky-blue. The sample of wine that has received the test paper should not be drank, in case any copper has got into it.

Among matters not calling for separate paragraphy are,—the suggestion for the employment of dogs to turn small house machines; the announcement that £1,200 has been collected to defray the expenses of the experiments upon sewage utilization proposed by the committee of the British Association, which experiments are to commence forthwith; the introduction, by M. Henri Claudet, of a new embossing process for giving roundness to photographs; the preparations for lighting an experimental portion of Paris with the oxy-hydrogen and zircon light; the investigation, by Professor Reynolds, of Owen's College, Manchester, of the curious phenomena attendant upon the suspension of a ball by a fountain jet; and the discussion by delegates from the younger scientific societies of London upon the means to be taken to secure a common house of assembly.

BLACKPOOL PROMENADE.

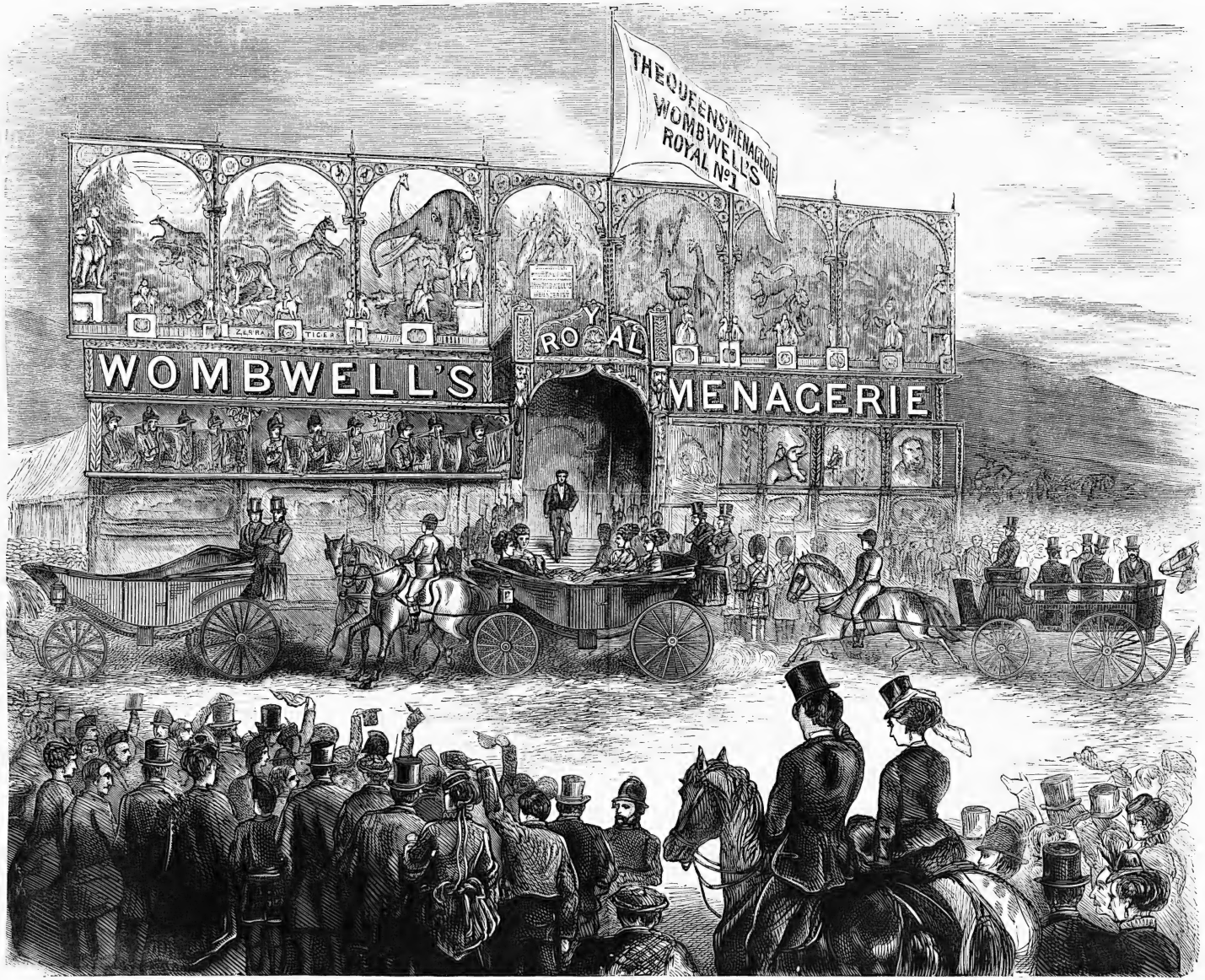
On Easter Monday were opened, with great rejoicings, Blackpool promenade, carriage-drive, drinking fountain, &c. An illustration of the opening ceremony is given on page 605.

The promenade is three miles long, the carriage-drive is of the same extent. The pier, one of the most attractive features of Blackpool, has a total area available for promenading purposes of 38,500 feet. The entrance to the pier has been remodelled, and the structure rendered as complete as possible. The main object of the structure is to afford the best possible landing and embarking facilities for the steamboat traffic consistent with a moderate outlay. To accomplish this it was necessary to design a structure that would be strong enough to resist the force of the steamers in coming alongside, and at the same time be sufficiently elastic to obviate the damages that would be incurred in a rigid and unyielding structure of stone. The extension, therefore, is in itself quite a novelty in sea-construction, and as an experiment nothing could be more satisfactory than the way in which it has weathered the heavy gales of the last winter. The structure, as a landing place, has also had a good practical test as to its efficiency, for during a gale, and when the works were in an unfinished state, a landing was effected from a steam vessel, with comparative ease and perfect safety. The structure is supported on wrought-iron screw-piles, running out 310 feet beyond the old pier-head, with a width of 45 feet, making a total length of promenade over the sea of 1,810 feet. The superstructure of the extension is remarkably light, and is only one foot above high water spring tide level. This rendered it necessary to form the platform of open iron grating, to prevent its being torn up by the heavy seas experienced here. The works were designed by Mr. E. Birch, 7, Westminster Chambers, the engineer to the Pier Company, and have been most satisfactorily and creditably carried out under him by Messrs. Laidlaw and Son, of Glasgow, who were the contractors for the pier, and who have carried out several other piers under the same engineer. The works have been under the constant inspection of Mr. A. E. Oakes, as resident engineer. The new entrance is 140 feet in width, and, with an easy incline, slopes down a distance of 150 feet, and on each side seat accommodation is provided. The works have been carried out under the same engineer and by the same contractors as the extension, and Mr. Dawson as foreman of the works. Within the past few years another pier or jetty has been constructed at the southern portion of the town, but so far has not been so successful as was anticipated.

The total cost of the promenade was about £60,000. The promenade is asphalted, the carriage-drive macadamized, and the hulking or sea fencing is composed of boulders and limestone. Mr. B. Sykes has superintended the whole of the works at the promenade.

The fountain was erected at a cost of £250, exclusive of a clock which is to be placed in a tower at the top. It is a "registered design drinking fountain," with canopy top. It is thirty-three feet high and eighteen feet at the base, stands on eight ornamental pillars, and upon the top of each pillar is placed a beautifully designed ornament, with a model of a foreign bird, in iron. The base of the fountain is composed of stone, and the rest of iron.

Almost every shop in the town was decorated with flags; there were triumphal arches at various points; and the procession included the volunteers, the friendly societies, schools, police, &c. Colonel Wilson-Patten, M.P., proclaimed the promenade open; and after a speech by the Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., a *feu de joie* was fired, the bands played the National Anthem, and the ceremony ended. Upwards of 30,000 people were taken by train to Blackpool from the neighbouring towns and villages. In the afternoon there was a banquet at the Assembly-room, Talbot-road; and a ball pleasantly wound-up the festivities.

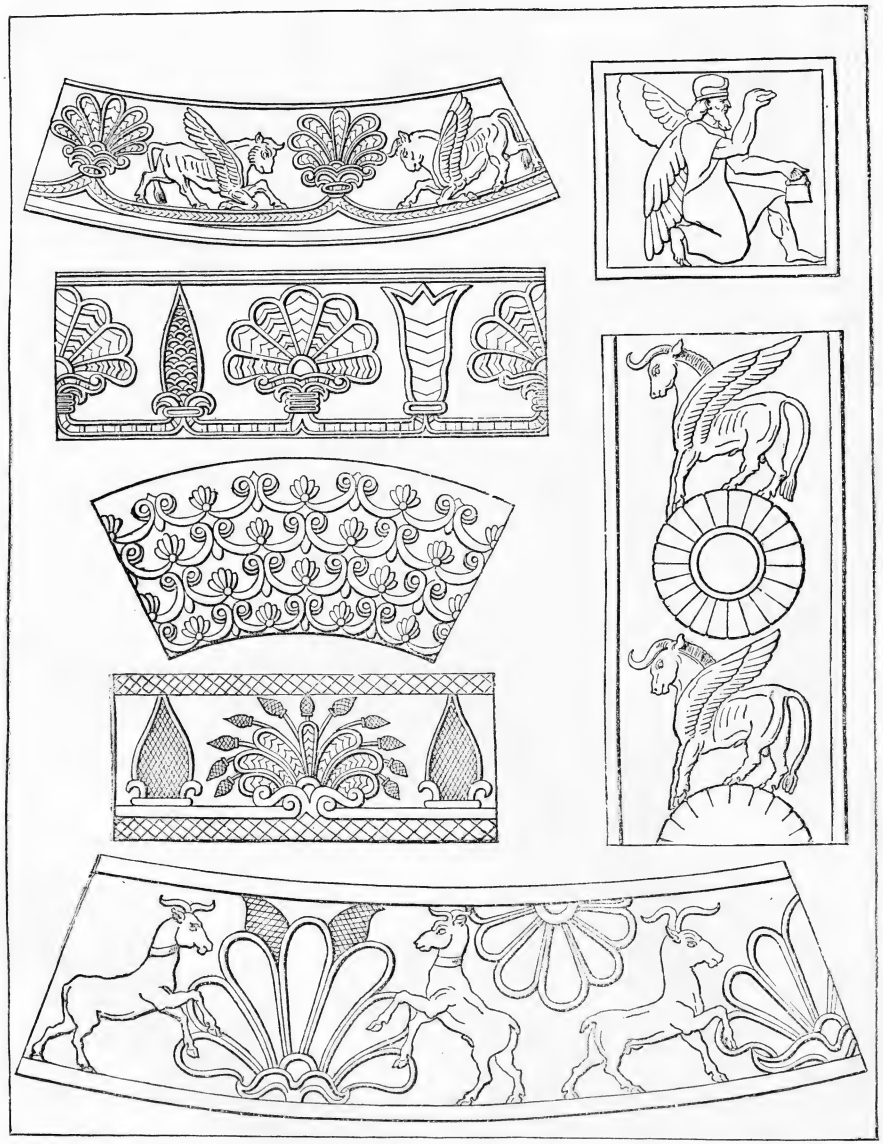


VISIT OF THE ROYAL FAMILY TO WOMBWELL'S ROYAL MENAGERIE, No. 1. *(See page 606.)*

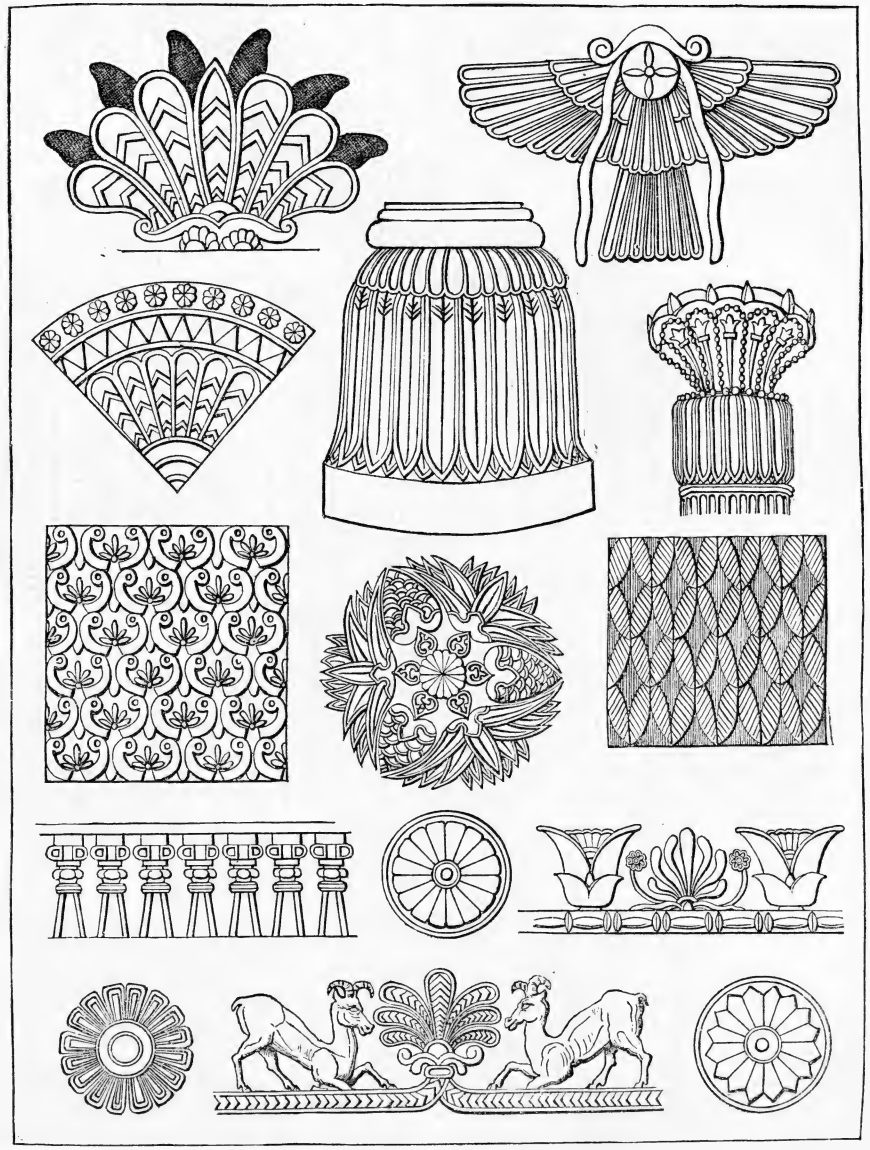
SHUTTING THE STABLE DOOR, &c.—The attention of the Bishop of Chester has been called to the circumstance that recently the Greek Archbishop of Syra and Tenos took part in the services at St. Margaret's Church, Liverpool. The incumbent has been communicated with, and has satisfied his lordship by giving an assurance that "such an occurrence is not likely to arise again."

SAD DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.—A young lady, named Farmer, was found dead in the road, at Wroughton, near Swindon, early on Monday morning. It appears that she was *enceinte*, and that during the night she had wandered to the reservoir which supplies Swindon with water. She there gave birth to a child, which she flung into the water, and on her way home she fell down and died from exhaustion.

ASSYRIAN.



ASSYRIAN.



THE A. B. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—(*See page* 606.)—To be Continued.

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.
Under the Management of Mr. M. H. Simpson.

Mr. Simpson has the pleasure of announcing that he has entered into an engagement with M. Raphael Felix, Director of the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, Paris, for

SIX GRAND PERFORMANCES

of French Opera Bouffe, by the renowned Composer,

OFFENBACH,

commencing MONDAY, May 23rd, and concluding SATURDAY, May 28th, 1870.

The Company will include the world-renowned

MDLLE. SCHNEIDER,

And be composed of Artistes chosen from the principal Parisian Theatres.

The numerous CHORUS selected from the Opera Houses of Paris and Brussels. The BAND will also be considerably augmented.

On MONDAY, May 23, and SATURDAY, May 28,
"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE."

On TUESDAY. May 24, and THURSDAY, May 26,
"ORPHEE AUX ENFERS."

On WEDNESDAY, May 25,
"BARBE-BLUE."

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE,
CURZON HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

Open every Evening at 7, Commencing at 7.30.
Second price, Quarter to Nine.

TO-NIGHT AND FOLLOWING EVENINGS.

THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.

The Greatest Triumph ever known is the production of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of

CINDERELLA AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,

Performed by a Company of Juveniles.

All LIVERPOOL went to see CINDERELLA,
All DUBLIN went to see CINDERELLA,
All GLASGOW went to see CINDERELLA,
All BRISTOL went to see CINDERELLA,
All Birmingham is expected to see CINDERELLA.

Splendid Dresses, Gorgeous Paraphernalia, and The Dances Unequalled.

La Minuet de la Cour and the Grand Duchess Quadrille hailed with deafening shouts of applause nightly.

A HOST of EQUESTRIAN TALENT and DOUGHTY'S COMIC DOGS.

DAY PERFORMANCE on THURSDAY NEXT, at 2.30. CINDERELLA, and other Acts of Celebrity.

Prices as Usual.

Proprietor and Director, Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THIRTIETH CELEBRATION.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th August.
WEDNESDAY, the 31st August.
THURSDAY, the 1st September.
FRIDAY, the 2nd September.

PATRONS.

Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.
His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.

PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the EARL of BRADFORD.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.—THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

By order,
773] HOWARD S. SMITH, *Secretary.*

LOWER GROUNDS, ASTON.

THESE BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS ARE OPEN DAILY.

SPRING DISPLAY OF FLOWERS, BOATING, &c.

SYNYER AND GILMER'S MILITARY BAND Will Perform in the New Orchestra every MONDAY and SATURDAY, from Three till Eight.

BRASS BAND, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, from Three till Eight.

Admission, Twopence each.

The ASSEMBLY ROOM will be OPEN for DANCING every MONDAY and SATURDAY, from 7 till 10.30. Admission, Sixpence each.

ON EVERY FRIDAY,
A GRAND MUSICAL PROMENADE,
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CABINET AND BEDDING WORKS, COACH YARD.
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Printed by the Proprietors, HATTON and Co., at their Printing Works, Market Hall Passage, and published at 108, New Street, Birmingham.—*May* 14, 1870.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

On Wednesday the Queen opened the new buildings of the London University.

A marriage is arranged, and will be solemnised shortly, between the Earl of Derby and Mary, Marchioness of Salisbury (Dowager).

Her Majesty held a drawing-room on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace. Amongst those in attendance were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, Prince Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

The Queen returned to Windsor on Saturday, accompanied by Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold. Prince Leopold travelled on an invalid couch from Gosport to Windsor, and on arriving at the terminus had to be carried in the arms of one of the Highland "gillies" from the train to the carriage in waiting to convey the royal party to the castle.

An interesting account is given in the *Queen* of the ball given by the Princess Mathilde, at her residence in the Rue de Courcelles, Paris. The Prince Imperial was present, so was the Empress; the Emperor was too busily employed with politics to put in an appearance. The Empress looked wonderfully well in a pretty faille toilette of the shade known as "Baltic green." The front of the skirt was trimmed with bouillonés of tulle to match, and the back with flounces of white lace arranged one above the other. The head-dress was formed of diamond leaves and balls. Princess Mathilde wore a white tulle dress trimmed with tufts of roses. The tulle tunic was also looped up with bouquets of similar flowers. Roses and diamond stars composed the head-dress; and the ornaments were pearls and diamonds. All the ladies belonging to the official world were present at the Princess's reception. The following were exceedingly pretty toilettes:—Mme. Canrobert, Maréchale Bazaine, and Mme. de Gallifet. Mme. Maurice Richard excited a vast amount of attention when she appeared, for she has been married to the Minister of the Fine Arts only three weeks, and she has all the manner of having belonged to political circles for some time, and thoroughly served apprenticeship therein. The tact necessary to these situations is only appreciated by those who fill them. The bride on this occasion wore a toilette that deserves a description. The material was silk, and the colour vert d'eau. The skirt was bordered with a bouillonné of tulle to match. The tulle tunic was looped up with those white flowers familiarly called "snowballs." The low bodice, which was silk, described two points in front (like a waistcoat), and was trimmed with wide brételles of Alençon lace, which were crossed in front, a tuft of white flowers decorating the centre. Similar flowers with diamond balls formed the head-dress. Diamond necklet and earrings.—At M. Vivier's soirée Mme. de Lesseps wore a very pretty toilette quite in the Spanish style—a black faille dress with demi-train, a tunic looped up in the Watteau style, and a large black lace mantilla covering her head and shoulders, and hanging in graceful folds over her dress. Wide sash of Suez-blue gros grain. Mme. de Lesseps is slight and elegant in appearance, but she is not pretty. Her face is round, her features irregular, and her complexion dark; but these disadvantages are compensated for by bright black eyes, pretty teeth, and an intelligent expression of countenance.

A photograph of the heads of seven of the Greek brigands has been published, and it is said a more villanous set of countenances it would be difficult to imagine.

The Roman correspondent of the *Tablet* gives details of an alleged conspiracy to blow up the barrack at Cimarra, occupied by portions of the Legion of Antibes. Had it succeeded 300 lives must have been sacrificed.

MINING INDUSTRY IN FRANCE.—Our neighbours have launched a bold undertaking in connection with the "Union Métallurgique de France," a prospectus having been issued for the placing of 60,000 mortgage bonds on the security of the property of the company. The bonds, which are payable at 500 frs. in thirty years, are offered at 290 frs., and thus give about 8¾ per cent. interest. The security is a first mortgage upon 17 mining concessions, and includes the establishments, foundries, dressing-floors, and various buildings, and constructions necessary for carrying on business. The Union Métallurgique de France aims at rescuing France from its inferiority to our own country in respect to mining and metallurgic industry, by bringing into work on a very active scale these concessions of mines and smelting works at Agde, on the shores of the Mediterranean; and proposes to make that town not only rival but surpass Swansea.—*Mining Journal.*

BIRTHS.

EVANS.—On the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph Evans, Culwell, Wolverhampton, of a son.

GOLDSMID.—On the 9th inst., at Highton House, Wellington Road, Edgbaston, Mrs. M. J. Goldsmid, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—WHITELEY.—On the 9th inst., at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. Joseph Porter, Mr. J. C. Anderson, of Birmingham, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Whiteley, of Coalport, Salop.

JEAVONS—RUSHTON.—On the 5th inst., at Claverley, Bridgnorth, by the Rev. J. Beedham, Benjamin T., eldest son of Mr. Jeavons, of Merridale, Wolverhampton, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Mr. Francis Rushton, of Claverley.

PERRY—CORKE.—On the 5th inst., at the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, by the Rev. J. H. Iles, rector, Henry Perry, of Chaspool Lodge, son of Mr. James Perry, Swindon, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Corke, of Wolverhampton.

DEATHS.

BUTCHER.—On the 8th inst., aged 1 year and 10 months, Kate, the beloved child of Matthew Butcher, solicitor, Birmingham.

CAPEL.—On the 5th inst., suddenly, at Pensarn, North Wales, in his 33rd year, Arthur Algernon Capel, eldest son of the Hon. Adolphus F. and Mrs. Capel.

DEVIS.—On the 7th inst., in the 52nd year of her age, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Devis, of Langley, near Oldbury.

GRUNDY.—On the 3rd inst., aged 46, Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Morris Grundy, Esq., of Sutton Coldfield.

DUKES.—On the 6th inst., at No. 3, Cartway, Bridgnorth, Richard Dukes, aged 73 years.

JOESBURY.—On the 6th inst., of convulsions, aged 11 months, Edward Tom William, only and beloved child of Edward and Annie Joesbury, Dudley-road, Wolverhampton.

MURRAY.—On the 7th inst., at Leamington, in her 17th year, Mary Louisa Victoria, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady James Murray.

READ.—On the 26th ult., after a long illness, at Well Yard House, Epworth, Lincolnshire, Elizabeth, relict of John Read, Esq., and mother of J. and C. Read, of Birmingham.

SHIPTON.—On the 6th inst., Samuel, only son of William Shipton, of Merridale-street, Wolverhampton, aged 2 years and 9 months.

THE BIRMINGHAM MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE.
42, *NEW STREET.*
EVERY description of MOURNING ATTIRE.
BLACK SILKS, IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.
SHOW ROOMS FOR MOURNING MILLINERY.
MANTLES AND DRESSMAKING.
Funerals efficiently and economically CONDUCTED in every part of the country.
BACH AND BARKER, PROPRIETORS. [675

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In deference to several applications, we have reduced our advertising scale for the following classes of advertisements:

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SITUATIONS VACANT,
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These, in future, will be inserted at a uniform charge of 3d. per line. Prepayment in Postage Stamps, or otherwise, will be necessary in all cases.

* Illustrated advertisements of Houses to Let and Estates for Sale at special rates. The charge for an advertisement, including engraving and block, in this column is £1. 1s. for one insertion; if continued more than once, the rate will be the ordinary charge of 3d. a line, space of block measured as lines. Our artist can draw and engrave from photographs of properties, or from the roughest pencil, pen and ink, or coloured sketches.

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GOVERNESS PUPILS REQUIRED immediately in a Private Select Day School, which affords them an excellent opportunity for self-improvement, in English, and French, latter by a native. No premium. Emolument £5, with increase of £2 10s. each year, if satisfactory. Apply personally, 40, Sloane-street, London, at 11.30, for between 2 and 3. [617

MISCELLANEOUS.

SELECT GOVERNESS' AGENCY.—Miss Adams has established this Agency to supply Families of distinction, and good Schools, with first-class English and Foreign GOVERNESSES. Miss Adams's high attainments enabling her to select with judgment those ladies best qualified for their various positions.—17, Tavistock-crescent, Westbourne Park Station, London, W. No registration fees. [635

TO BE LET, at Henwick, Worcester, Small FAMILY RESIDENCE, standing in its own Grounds, containing on Ground Floor, Entrance Hall, Breakfast, Dining, and Drawing-rooms, China Closet, Butler's Pantry, and Kitchen. On First Floor, a Drawing-room, eight Bed-rooms, three small Rooms, and two Dressing-rooms. There is good Cellarage; Brew-house detached, with loft over. The House may be had with or without Coach-house, Stabling, and Paddock.—Address, H., *Herald Office*, Worcester. [756

BIRMINGHAM.
THE NEW
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
(Snow Hill Station.)
"One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical Hotels in the three kingdoms."—*The Field*, July 31 [691

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.
THIS PAPER will be Delivered in any Part of Birmingham if ordered of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS, 33, Union Street. [439

TO THE PUBLIC.

ANOTHER ART DISTRIBUTION.

In consequence of the great success of the first Coloured Picture issued with the "ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS" the Proprietors beg to announce that they will publish ANOTHER ART SUPPLEMENT,

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 4;

IT WILL INCLUDE

A COMPANION PICTURE TO "THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE."

THE SAME SIZE, AND BY THE SAME ARTIST, Entitled—

"A NEAPOLITAN FRUIT GIRL,"

From the Original Picture by J. J. HILL.

Price of Paper, Picture, and Supplement, 1s. By Post, 1s. 2d. Specimens will shortly be ready.

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prepared from RICE, the Staple Food of more than Three Hundred Millions (300,000,000) of People, and is unequalled for Blanc-Mange, Custards, Puddings, Cakes, Soups, &c.; and is the most wholesome and easily digestible Food for Children and Invalids.

TESTIMONIALS.

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(Medical Officer of Health, St. James's, Westminster, &c. &c.)

"*Rice-Flour is Corn-Flour, and I regard this preparation of Messrs. Colman's as superior to anything of the kind now before the public.*"

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., Reports—
(Author of "Food and its Adulterations," "Adulterations Detected," and other Works, &c. &c.)

"*I find it to be perfectly pure and most carefully manufactured; it forms an exceedingly digestible and wholesome article of diet.*"

CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., Reports—
(Professor of Hygiene in the Royal College of Surgeons; Analyst to the City of Dublin, &c. &c.)

"*I have never tasted anything of the kind more agreeable in flavour, or so easily digested.*"

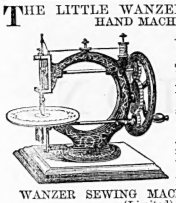
SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, M.D., &c. Reports—
(Professor at the Liverpool College of Chemistry.)

"*I have made a very careful Chemical and Microscopical examination of the sample of Colman's British Corn-Flour, and have found that it is very carefully manufactured, and a* GENUINE *article. I can highly recommend it as a palatable and very digestible and nutritious food.*"

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price £4 4s.:
With stand, to work by hand or foot, £5. 5s.



This is the most simple, effective, and PERFECT MACHINE MADE, and is equally efficient by hand or foot.
THE WANZER, Prize Medal Family Machine, £9.
Illustrated price lists post free.
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Insurance Effected to all parts of the world. Fire and Life Office. 200 Free Emigration Tickets to be Sold by Auction, by Messrs. White and Bray, every Friday until further notice, upon payment of £1 per share. Rules and Conditions of Sale sent on receipt of three stamps. How to Purchase a House at 4s. per week, and no Rent to pay, with immediate possession. Apply at the Office of this Company. Several Public Houses, Coffee Houses, and other Businesses to be Sold, on the payment of £3 per Share, from £100 to £600, and the whole of the Purchase Money lent for three years. Apply at the Office of this Company. How to Invest your Money with Safety at 6 per cent. interest. Apply at the Office of this Company. All sums under £50 payable on demand. Current Accounts opened, and Cheque Books supplied. Trade Bills discounted. Money Lent on Mortgages. Cash advanced to Purchase Public Houses, Coffee Houses, or any other Trade or Business, for three years, at 5 per Cent. Money Lent on Furniture, without removal or Law Costs. Builders and other persons having Houses to dispose of should at once apply to this Company, who guarantee a sale, and lend the whole of the Purchase Money to the Shareholders. For further particulars apply to John White, Esq., at the Office of this Company, 55, Cheapside, E.C. Agents Wanted.

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The "British Medical Journal," March 27, 1869, says:—"Van Houten's Extract is admirable. In flavour it is perfect; and it is so pure, well prepared, and rich in alkaloid," &c.. &c.
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